

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE

COMING CIVILIZATION

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## NOW'S THE TIME FOR LABOR TO AWAKEN!

By Victor L. Berger.

There can be no question that Sam Gompers deserves a prison sentence for having by his policy and tactics created a condition in this country, the parallel of which can probably be found nowhere except possibly in China.

Nowhere in the world, with the possible exception of China, does the employing class have such utter contempt for the working class, and dare to show it so openly as in this country.

A condition as we have now in America does not exist in Great Britain, in Germany, or in France. It does not even exist in Russia. For although there are no legal or constitutional guarantees—the employers, the officials and the judges fear at least the dagger and the bomb.

As I say, it is not the persons of Sam Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison that require sympathy. They deserve punishment. Only the punishment comes from the wrong side. And it is inflicted for one of the few good deeds they have done in their official career.

The sentence imposed by Judge Wright in Washington, D. C., is a glaring example of class justice.

To begin with: Did anybody ever hear of a plutocrat, a railroad magnate, or oil magnate, no matter how many laws he may have violated, going to prison? Some of these lords have been fined, but the fine has invariably been remitted.

On the other hand, Judge Wright sentenced Sam Gompers to an imprisonment of one year, John Mitchell to nine months, and Frank Morrison to six months, because—they published the name of the Buck Stove & Range Company on the "unfair" list of the American Federationist—and by so doing violated an injunction issued by that judge.

It was not so much because the injunction had been violated, but because the right of boycott was in question—that this severe sentence has been imposed.

And this sentence is extraordinarily severe. It could only have been imposed in the District of Columbia. In no other state or territory, besides the District of Columbia, has the judge absolute power on the question of "contempt of court."

And there is also the following to be considered:

If a judge may issue an injunction against an advertisement because "it hurts property interests," why should he not issue injunctions against editorials that "hurt property interests?"

Why should not any capitalist judge enjoin progressive papers from publishing articles that injure certain property interests, for instance a railroad or a street car company?

Some of our foremost magazines now often contain articles that attack property interests—the meat trust or the oil trust, for example. Now why should not these magazines be enjoined from publishing them? J. D. Rockefeller and Ed. Morris ought to have as much right as Van Cleave.

Thus with a sufficient adaptation of "contempt of court"—our liberty of press, our free speech may be annihilated.

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison are not entitled to any sympathy. This sentence would never have been pronounced if Gompers, instead of leading the hosts of labor into the rotten Democratic camp, had taught them to stand up for their political rights.

Neither would it have been pronounced if the Socialist national party had polled two million votes at the last election.

"The constitution may not always follow the flag, but the decisions of the Supreme Court always follow the election returns," said Mr. Dooley.

And who is this Judge Wright who wants to send labor leaders to prison? Investigation has shown that he was appointed in the District of Columbia upon recommendation of Senator Jos. B. Foraker, Ohio, the senator who was on the pay roll of the Standard Oil Trust.

Judge Wright evidently thought that he was serving the trusts when he served Van Cleave and Company and The Buck Stove Company—a mistake which very many people who are not familiar with economic conditions often make.

The fact is, Van Cleave and the Manufacturers' Association hate the trusts just as bitterly as they do the trades unions, which they also consider trusts—labor trusts.

Van Cleave and the Manufacturers' Association represent a certain business element which we hope will be eaten up by the trusts very soon; because this element is infinitely more opposed to the demands of labor and to human progress generally than are even the trusts.

That child-labor exploiter and enemy of the working people, Albert J. Lindemann of Milwaukee, is a fair example of that class.

The question now is, what is there to be done?

I for one do not believe in the hypocritical milk sop policy of Sam Gompers, John Mitchell and the rest of the Civic Federation suckers. These labor leaders claim to be "law abiding" and yet they know that they are not, only they do not dare to acknowledge it.

I suppose Gompers and Mitchell depend upon their friends, such as Carnegie, Straus, Schwab and the other trust magnates, to get them out of this trouble.

Supposing they do. Will this change the general conditions in any way? Not at all.

The only way to resist is—to resist.

Let every labor paper in the country print the boycott list, including the boycott on the Buck Stove company, which ought to be given special prominence. Am willing that the Herald shall do so. However, in order to make it effective, all the labor papers must take concerted action.

Furthermore, let the trades unions all over the country arrange protest meetings that will really mean something.

Let it be pointed out at these meetings that the only way to remedy political conditions is by taking political action—by starting either an independent labor party or, better still, by joining the Socialist party.

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison will of course never serve time on Judge Wright's sentence.

However, I believe with Artemus Ward that "this bloody war must be fought to a finish if I have to sacrifice all of my mother-in-law's relatives."

And if Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison accomplish the awakening of the American proletariat by taking "a rest cure" in prison—it will be more glory than they deserve.

Victor L. Berger.

After all, hasn't capitalism made a mess of it again? Gompers is charged with having tried to make it known to the working class that the Buck's stoves and ranges, made by Van Cleave, the head of the union-fighting Manufacturers' association, was under the ban of labor and that no class-conscious workman would buy anything manufactured by such a labor-hating concern. To the best of his limited ability he tried to get this message to the tolling millions, and what

does a class-serving judge do but render such a spiteful decision against the labor leaders that the whole matter is now discussed in every blessed newspaper in the land, thus giving the attitude of organized labor the complete promulgation that Gompers himself was not able to give it. It must be a pretty dull workman indeed who does not now know that the Buck's stoves and ranges have been branded as an unfair product by the labor unions! And capitalism did it!

There is one crop that is always sure in capitalistic "good times." We refer to the crop of suicides.

The upheaval of nature in Italy, terrible beyond the powers of description, was a thing unpreventable. But capitalism, filthy bird of prey that it is, had to add to the horror, as it does in all such great calamities. It moved men to play the part of ghouls among the dead bodies, and as in the San Francisco earthquake and fire, troops had to be stationed with orders to shoot on the spot all persons found robbing the dead.

The Pouren and Rudowitz cases are merely beginnings. Recognizing this, a national political refugee defense league has been organized, of which Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, is treasurer, the work of which will be devoted to protecting the rights of political refugees who have fled for asylum to this country, and also to pile up staggering petitions from every city, town and hamlet of the land demanding that the fearful extradition treaty of 1887 with Russia be abrogated by the United States government. Every American citizen who has good red blood in his veins that tingles in support of the principle of liberty should not rest until he or she has enrolled in the organization. There are no dues.

"We may look forward with hope to the day when it shall be the rule for the workman to be partner with capital," says Andy Carnegie, in his forthcoming book, "Problems of Today." But does Andy really mean partnership with capital, or with capitalists? We can hardly expect that it is the former he means. And if the latter, he is assuredly a false prophet. For nothing is settled until it is settled right, so that it is not very daring to predict that individual capitalism will be abolished as social evolution proceeds. A capitalism that reaps without labor, that clips coupons representing wealth it has not labored to produce, can have no moral justification, or justification in the realm of right relations, hence is doomed. No sops to conscience by permitting the working division of the population to merely get a "share" of what it has produced instead of its socially due portion will halt the inevitable evolution toward economic justice. Nor should it.

A national Lord's Day convention has just been held in Pittsburgh to consider the means to bring about an end to as much of Sunday labor as possible. The motive is religious rather than humanitarian, but the work will result in physical relief to many people who do not enjoy a day of rest from one week to another. There is small chance of its running to the length of getting "blue laws" enacted. The Rev. Moore of Canada told of thousands released from Sunday labor in his country, and said in most cases of persecution under the new Lord's Day act, there was no contest made. Following is a summary of some of the utterances of the convention: "One railway conductor in 23 years never had a run without Sunday work. A street car conductor

### A DEFINITION.

Socialism is the ownership by the many of what the many must collectively use.

had no day off for eight years. A man working in a rolling mill 12 hours every day has no more chance to develop his higher nature than a horse. The immigrant comes to us that we may lift him up; but when driven to seven day toil, he sinks lower physically and morally and many hundreds such die annually from accidents caused by the overstrain of seven day work."

Former Mayor Stokoe, of Manitowish, Wis., who while mayor of the city was planning to get a municipal electric light service that could be furnished free to all citizens under a certain amount, recently returned from a trip West, and has been telling of the things he saw.

"At Montpelier, Idaho, I met the mayor of the city at the depot just by chance. Nine-tenths of the people there are Mormons, and the mayor of course was a Mormon. I had learned of the city's municipal water plant and I asked him about it. He told me that the water supply was a considerable distance from the city and that it was high enough above the city to furnish gravity pressure, doing away with pumps. He said that the city could furnish water free to its citizens if it desired, as it had just made a contract with the Union Pacific by which it receives \$1,800 per year from the railroad for furnishing water. That amount more than

### JESUS AND SOCRATES.

The organization of the early Christians, as we have constantly shown, was based purely upon the principle always advocated by all labor organizations, yearned for by the myriads of slaves, and emphatically demanded by Christ, its founder and his followers, to the effect that all men are created equal, whatever the social inequality unjustly imposed upon some by licensed managers of the products of their toil. The original fathers struck out openly for all that promised equality, and democratic ends.

Jesus forbids, in his ideal state, and even the approaches to it, that men should engage in war or conflict of any kind. "Whosoever smite thee on thy right cheek turn to him the other also." He certainly modeled his plan from the organizations, the brotherhoods, which discarded hatreds, and with them the competitive system entirely. Instead of hatred one for another, it was love one for another.

Socrates, who says, "We are all theosophes of this god," comes nearest to Christianity of all the more ancient advocates of reform; and this, of course, accounts for their killing him. Plato went through unscathed, and like him Aristotle. But both believed in slavery, and were of gentle blood; while Socrates was a born workman. So likewise Jesus was killed for loving labor and laborers, and denouncing hatreds, together with the system on which they are based.—C. Osborne Ward.

pays the entire running expense and interest on the money, as well as provides for depreciation. Municipal ownership is a success in that city."

Workmen throughout the country are still gasping at that statement made by Gary, of the Steel Trust, that he could prove that automobiles stood at some of the trust's plants waiting to take employees to their homes after the closing hour of the day. Gary is a great man, all right, and a very brazen prevaricator.

The dean of the Northwestern Law School, John A. Wigmore, author of the standard law book "Wigmore on Evidence," has read every word of the testimony in the Rudowitz case taken before Commissioner Foote and declares that there is no evidence that he is a common criminal as Russia claims, but that the evidence all tends to show that he is a political refugee. Mr. Wigmore was appealed to to go over the evidence by Judge Mack and Wm. J. Calhoun of Chicago, who have taken leading parts in the effort to save Rudowitz.

A belated Malthusian has bobbed up in the columns of the *Machinists' Journal*. Here's what he writes: "After careful consideration I have reached the conclusion that the cold facts are there are too many people on earth. If an epidemic were to carry half the people to death you would hear but fifty per cent of the complaints now heard."

"If two children to the family were the limit, would there not be less trouble? Would there not be ample employment with good returns for that employment?"

"No, gentlemen; get down to good, hard common sense. Do not overstock the farm."

The logic of this is unescapable. Capitalist exploitation being now a grievous burden upon the working class, let us reduce the population to agree with it. Then when it gets worse—for the appetite for profits out of labor is whetted by what it feeds on—let us cut down the family to one child. And then when it gets still worse let there be no children at all. Then let us drown the females to prevent female competition. Or, should we drown the men—or what not? For we must not "overstock" the farm—capitalism's farm, we suppose he means. But is it capitalism's farm, after all?

Our modern Malthusian would do well to get a better outlook on society. The farm is humanity's farm, and every worker in his lifetime produces vastly more than his keep. So he is not a burden upon the farm. The fault is not with the population, it is with the system under which that population must nowadays exist. There is no sense in talking of abolishing the population. It is the capitalist system that must be abolished—or rather, that must be led to evolve into the just social and industrial system we mean when we speak of Socialism.

Get Socialist books into circulation. People were never so willing to read as now.

## HOW THE SPIRIT OF CAPITALISM GOVERNS AMERICAN CITIES!

PITTSBURG THE LATEST TO BE FOUND OUT.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 22.—A sensational scandal of municipal graft, which will cause the recent graft revelations at San Francisco to fade into insignificance, and which became known here last night with a suddenness that was dumfounding, when seven councilmen and two bankers were arrested, is the main topic in all circles today.

The afternoon rumors were heard that prominent men interested in traction companies in this city and Philadelphia are implicated in the bribery scandal. It is also said that a number of well-known local business men are to be arrested.

Following are the men accused: Councilman Will Brand, John P. Klein, J. C. Wasson, T. O. Atkinson, Jacob Soffel, W. H. Melaney and Hugh Ferguson; former President W. W. Ramsey, and former Cashier A. A. Vilsack of the German National bank, are also accused.

In addition, six of the seven councilmen are known throughout political circles as the "Big Six."

But the crowning sensation of the day was the fact that some of the councilmen had been caught in the act of taking money as bribes from those they were feigning with the camera and the flash light.

The seven councilmen, it is alleged, did wickedly and corruptly conspire with each other and with divers persons unknown, to secure the passage, by corrupt and unlawful means and by bribery of the members of the select and common councils of Pittsburg, ordinances and resolutions designating the depositories of the city's bridge ordinances; bond ordinances for freeing bridges between Pittsburg and Allegheny, recently consolidated; an ordinance for additional filter beds for the new filtration plant; Hebrons street railway ordinance; a resolution to pave a portion of Fourth avenue with wood block, and others pending before councils.

Another sensation developed today when it became known that Director of Public Safety Lang had demanded the resignation of Captain of Detectives Edwin T. McGough. Director Lang said today: "My reason for asking Capt. McGough for his resignation has nothing to do with the arrest of the councilmen. There was another reason and a more serious one, but what it is I will not discuss."

Pittsburg, Dec. 23.—Among the more startling features brought out at today's hearing were: That eighty-eight councilmen are under suspicion of taking money from the "Big Six" for passing ordinances. That there are but six who are not under suspicion.

Bankers Ramsay and Vilsack have been arraigned. A bank examiner told how he had found a suspicious looking notation in the books of the German National bank. Vilsack had admitted that this \$17,500 had been paid to councilmen to get the city deposit.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 24.—It leaked out from the police station this afternoon that there had been at least twenty-three more warrants sworn out in the graft cases.

Within the past forty-eight hours there have been just less than a score of prominent men, councilmen and others, stopped from leaving the city even for the holidays.

### WHAT LINCOLN STEFFEN SAID OF PITTSBURG IN 1903:

Pittsburg is an example of both police and financial corruption. The city has been described physically as "hell with the lid off," politically it is hell with the lid on. The Pittsburghers know, and a strong minority of them care; they have risen against their king, and beaten it only to look about and find another king about them. . . . Pittsburg is a type of the city that has tried to be free and failed. The railroads began the corruption of this city. There was always some dishonesty, but it was occasional and criminal till the first great corporation made it business-like and respectable. The city issued bonds to help the infant railroads to develop the city, and the roads repudiated the debt and interest and went into politics. As other roads came in and found the city government bought up by those before them, they purchased their rights of way by outbidding the older roads, then joined the ring to acquire more rights for themselves and to keep belated rivals out. As corporations multiplied and capital branched out corruption increased naturally. Then follows the amazing account of Chris. Magee and his great boodle trust, his partner, Flynn, the deals with banks, the filling up of the council with "picked" men, and so on, with the death and decline of Magee and his ring, and the supremacy for a time of the Tom Bigelow machine. The attempts to clean up the city since 1903 are generally known to newspaper readers. Mr. Steffen says: "The graft of Pittsburg falls conveniently into four classes—franchises, public contracts, vice and public funds. There was besides these, a lot of miscellaneous loot—public supplies, public lighting and the water supply."

And this is, after all, but a likeness of all capitalistically governed American cities. The people get what they vote for, no matter how often they have to reform their representatives.

## SOME EDITORIAL OBSERVATIONS.

By Frederic Heath.

Is Andy Carnegie trying to make up with organized labor for that bloody Homestead affair?

"Is Honest Journalism Possible?" is the despairing heading over a magazine article. But it should have added the words: "Under Capitalism."

If Rudowitz goes back to the bloody czar, then this nation, built up largely by the discontented and rebellious citizens from European despotism, may hang its head in its infamy and blush with cowardly shame every time the Declaration of Independence is mentioned.

Gary, of the United States Steel corporation, the Steel Trust, has testified before the Ways and Means committee at Washington that the corporation controls forty-one per cent of the iron production of the country. There's prosperity in the United States all right, if you only know where to look for it!

In Germany the price of labor has gone down and the price of bread up. Other necessities are going down, too. Potatoes are now regarded as a luxury by the majority of workingman families. And the Germans haven't even the miserable satisfaction of feeling that it might have been worse if Bryan had been elected!

"We may well thank God that there is a democracy in this country, but no citizen who has a fair knowledge of practical politics can thank Him that there is a Democratic party," declares a writer in the *Public*. But capitalism feels thankful for the Democratic party and finds it very useful in heading off the sudden rise of a really radical party that it might not be able to control.

"Democrats," that is, voting members of the Democratic party, may feel what pride they may in the fact that the scandalous extradition treaty between this country and bloody Russia, was quietly put through by the first Cleveland administration, and then ratified with some slight amendments during the second Cleveland administration. What a democratic administration of our government the Democratic party gave us, to be sure!

There was a falling off in both imports and exports in practically every leading nation of the globe in 1908. While only an exceptional instance, it would not be at all surprising if it gradually became a regular thing. The nations, as capitalism has expanded and looked for wider fields for exploitation, have all gone into manufacturing and producing, until sooner or later they will cease to need the outsiders' goods, so far as essentials go. Capitalism is constantly spoiling its own game.

The federal authorities are not lacking for witnesses in their investigation into the peonage of the stockaded industrial towns in Illinois. One man, named Charles Verman, escaped out of the walled town of Argo, by burrowing in a dirt drain. He was shot at by the guards but got away alive. Scores of others are coming forward with similar testimony, some having dug their way out after being subjected to brutal treatment and clubbed and shoved about by guards of the Corn Products Co. It is to be hoped that Joe Leiter's stockaded coal towns will also get a ventilation.

A campaign book issued by the Tories of Great Britain against the Socialists contains one chapter in which it is shown that the Socialists, by reason of their principles, are not in favor of monarchy, and this is urged as a serious reflection on the Socialists, which it may be from the Tory standpoint. In this chapter we find this very queer sentence: "The existence of the monarchy exercises a very considerable effect on the number of foreigners who annually visit this country and leave behind them very large sums of money," disbursed during their stay."

Pres. Eliot of Harvard, the man who proclaimed that the scab was a hero, has put his foot in it again. He gave an address the other evening in which he inveighed against present day lawlessness, especially on the part of the unions and the lower classes. Someone in the audience asked what he thought of the Boston tea party, and Eliot hastened to say that that was all right because the tea party men were actuated by lofty motives and personal disinterestedness, whereas modern lawlessness flowed from sordid material interests. And now the Eastern papers are pointing out that Eliot's answer was not honest, inasmuch as he cannot plead that he does not know that the historic tea

party incident was out and out a question of material interests, involving the question of taxes and trade.

Russian bonds are held in this country. The holders thereof can hardly be expected to wish the downfall of the czar's despotism, which would make the bonds worthless. The charge is being freely made that these bond-holding interests have exerted themselves slyly to muzzle the press in the Poutren and Rudowitz cases, in order that public sentiment might not be interposed to the czar's effort to get these political offenders back for punishment—for punishment as horrible examples to the revolutionists still making war on the Russian autocracy. Let the people be thoroughly aroused to what is going on, and let them be aroused before it is too late!

The United States seems to have been more self-sustaining during 1908 than usual. Its imports fell off three hundred millions and its exports one hundred and fifty millions. However, the same phenomena was exhibited by practically all the other nations during the same time, and is referred to as merely incidental and connected in some ways with the international hard times of the present. But of the United States it should not be merely incidental. No nation on the globe is better able to supply its every want, or rather, every necessity. And since this is true of the United States, and since, also, capitalism in running its course is further advanced here than anywhere else, there is very good reason why Uncle Sam is looked to by the advanced thinkers of the globe to be the first to see capitalism give way to Socialism.

The latest move by the government—the service portion of it, not the political part—is the establishment of rescue stations in the coal fields for the saving of the lives of miners. When you stop to think about it, isn't it singular, after all, that life-saving stations should have been maintained at enormous expense all these years along our coasts, where relatively few lives are lost, while fields of labor where human flesh is chewed up by the iron teeth of industry, have been altogether overlooked?

The move is one in the right direction. Labor on land, under present conditions, is more hazardous than labor on water.

And if the industries are made to pay a good part of the cost of the new service, it may cause the installation of the safety appliances, the absence of which result in such a fearful harvest of death the year around.

The following are the summarized reasons given by Charles Edward Russell, in the *Broadway Magazine*, why he believes the world must move on to Socialism:

The trust has a power greater than government; regulation of it is futile.

The burden of material expenses will become intolerable.

The unaccounted surplus of the earth's nation is stagnating trade.

States and cities are making a hide fight against poverty.

There is an intellectual and ethical demand for worldwide brotherhood.

Speaking of the old and distorted view of the movement for Socialism, he says:

"Nothing then seemed less likely than that Socialism should ever be a force with which kings and governments should be compelled to reckon, or that it should in a few years profoundly affect the course of history. And yet, less than five years after we used to write comic sketches about it in New York, the iron Bismarck bowed before it and at its threat the entire industrial system of Germany was remade."

"Mr. Russell is one of a number of foremost magazine writers of the United States who have acknowledged themselves converts to Social-Democracy within the last few years.

Elsewhere I have referred to it, but it is worthy of special mention. There are two governments in this nation, one the thing we think of when we refer to the administration, and the other that is made up by the really serviceable departments, presided over by specialists and carried on by trained clerical forces, such departments as the forestry bureau, the bureau of soils, the bureau of plant industry, the experiment stations, the postal service, and so on. This latter sort of government is growing up within the other and its actual operations of service to the people are far enough removed from the partisan interests so that it is really doing great things and constantly expanding. Down with the government, long live the government!

## HOW THE TARIFF WILL BE LOWERED

ALL INTERESTS OUT FOR MORE PROTECTION.

The Same Old Types Are In Control and This Means The Same Old Deal Again, Mr. Winker.

By Wm. Henry Ferber.  
(Written for the HERALD.)

FROM present indications the tariff will be raised rather than lowered. The Republicans have promised the people in certain sections that the tariff was to be scientifically revised. Now that sounded real nice to farmers in the great corn-belt, and it obtained (votes I mean).

"The people shall rule, through the Republican party," so said Candidate Taft; and I notice that the "best people" are already ruling. Here are a few of those who shall rule: Charles M. Schwab of Pittsburgh, Pa. "Tariff must not be lowered on steel, but should be raised instead," so said Schwab. The wool-growers of the west say that the tariff on wool must not be lowered, but should be raised to protect the sheep.

The fruit growers here in California are anxious that the present schedules on raisins, peanuts, almonds and walnuts be raised; as the present tariff schedules are too low.

One building cement man who has carried ex-Mayor "Gene" Schmitz's bond has recently failed; and I look for a protest from the concrete builders, and the cement mill-owners to protest against lowering the tariff on Egypt Portland cement. Weyerhaeuser has just completed the corner on the visible supply of standing pine; and as he has always ruled through the Republican party, the tariff schedules on lumber will not be lowered without his consent, and I believe his consent will not be obtained yet for a while. The associated press dispatches today say that Senator Knox of the Keystone state will be

secretary of state, and that George A. Knight, the worst corporation congressman from California will also have a cabinet portfolio. Knight is E. H. Harriman's dry-boss, remember that. So just see how the people are ruling through the Republican party, as Mr. Taft says they do.

Then again, Judge Taft has uttered some very beautiful sentiment at a millionaires' banquet, regarding labor unions. So far he has given you workingmen just words in return for your votes; and that is all you will get. You workingmen who think that you are going to rule through the Republican party, or that President-Elect Taft is going to let you rule through the Republican party, will have another disappointment to overcome.

In the meantime, you will just take note of all the special interests who are now at work stacking the cards against you and your class, and then see if you are going to ride through the Republican party?

Perhaps it will become clear to you before the next general election that "the people" whom Judge Taft has in mind, are not the same people.

### THE SUPERIOR LOWER ORDERS

Eminent station among men does not give a larger outlook. Most of them confine their observation to their supports. It happens to be one of the questions that I have thought over.

Here in England, and particularly on a fortnight's run in the lowlands of Scotland once, I have, like you, my lady, come now and then across the people we call common men and women, old wayside men especially—slow-minded, but hard in their grasp of facts, and ready to learn, and logical, large in their ideas, though going a roundabout way to express them.

They were at the bottom of wisdom, too, for they had in their heads the delicate sense of justice, upon which wisdom is founded. That is what their rulers lack. Unless we have the sense of justice abroad like a common air, there's no peace, and no steady advance. But these humble people had it. They reasoned from it, and came to sound conclusions.

I felt them to be my superiors. On the other hand, I have not felt the same with "our senators, rulers and lawgivers." They are for the most part deficient in the liberal mind.—George Meredith.

THE HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

ALWAYS DEMAND Union Labeled Bread



When Ordering Clothing Demand This Label  
CUSTOM TAILORS  
UNION LABEL  
Right Conditions—Free, Sanitary Shops

"We Know Our Friends by Their Deeds"

## The Allied LABEL

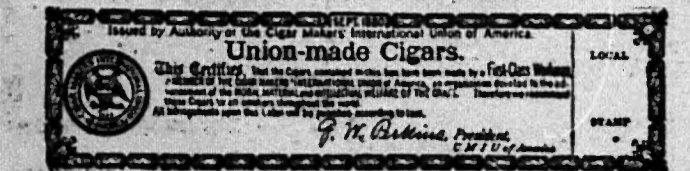
on printed matter, is a guarantee that the work was done under fair conditions.



Printing without this label receives scant consideration from workmen.

CAN BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE

WHEN PURCHASING CIGARS SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON THE BOX.



IT IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE CIGARS ARE NOT MADE BY THE TRUST

Demand This Label On All Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter

Demand This Label On All Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter

**By Insisting Upon Purchasing Union Stamp Shoes**

You Help Better Shoemaking Conditions—  
You Get BETTER Shoes for the Money—  
You Help YOUR OWN Labor Position—  
You ABOLISH CHILD LABOR.

**Do Not Be Misled** by dealers who say: "This shoe does not bear the stamp, but it is made under union conditions." This is false—no shoe is union made unless it bears the UNION STAMP.

**BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION**  
JOHN L. TORIN, President.  
CHARLES L. BAINE, Secretary-Treasurer.

**DEMAND THE UPHOLSTERERS UNION LABEL**

On All Upholstered Furniture

YOU CAN GET IT AT THE FACTORY AND STORE OF  
**GEORGE I. PRASSER & SONS**  
508-510 National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

## PHILANDER KNOX--HIS RECORD

The Facts from History About Taft's New Secretary of State and His Checkered Career!

Written for the Herald by GUSTAVUS MEYERS.

THE announcement that President-elect Taft has chosen Senator Philander C. Knox to succeed Root as secretary of state is very significant.

Root, as is well known, was the astute lawyer whose legal acumen was at the disposal of Thomas F. Ryan. According to Harriman, Ryan could not have put through his transactions without Root's aid.

Knox, on the other hand, has been attorney for the steel trust and the Pennsylvania Railway Co., controlled to a great extent by J. P. Morgan. If present indications mean anything, it is to be expected that Morgan will be the dominating influence in the incoming administration. His son-in-law, Herbert Satterlee, was recently appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Knox's record is a very interesting one. It is not exactly that of the pure and incorruptible statesman the capitalist press portrays it. His services have been of such a character that the steel trust remembers them with the greatest appreciation. The public has quite forgotten what his particular activities were, but any one who will take the trouble to consult House Report No. 1468, 53d Congress, 3d Session, will find an official recital of them.

Back in 1894 the Carnegie Steel Co. thought so highly of his legal abilities that it paid him a retainer

of \$50,000 a year. At that time, according to official reports, the Carnegie Steel company was making armor plate, at a cost of less than \$200 a ton. It sold this plate to the Russian government at \$349 a ton, but, like good patriots, charged the United States government from \$520 to \$700 a ton for precisely the same armor-plate.

### ARMOUR PLATE FRAUDS.

Many millions, of course, were made from these contracts. Since it was so easy to extort huge sums from the people of the United States, the Carnegie Steel company decided that it was just as easy to impose plugged armor and rotten steel for the navy. This is what it did on a large scale. When the Navy department found it out, and when congress stepped in to make a searching inquiry, who was it that came forward to defend the Carnegie Steel company? The Hon. Philander C. Knox.

What was the nature of the transaction he was so plausibly defending? Listen to this extract from the congressional committee's report:

"The company was hired to make the best possible armor-plate, and was paid an enormous price. Resting under these obligations, the company or its servants perpetrated manifold frauds, the natural tendency of which was to palm off upon the government an inferior armor, whose inferiority might per-

haps appear only in the shock of battle and with incalculable damage to the country.

"The efforts of the company, and of its superintendents, Cline, Corey and Schwab, have been to satisfy your committee that the armor is up to the requirements of the contract, notwithstanding the false reports to inspectors, doctoring of specimens, plugging of plates, fraudulent retreating of test-plates and 'jockeying' of the testing-machine. The unblushing character of the frauds to which these men have been parties and the disregard for truth and honesty which they have shown in testifying before your committee render them unworthy of credence."

The committee virtuously whitewashed the magnates who owned the steel plant and reserved its condemnation for the underlings. It is, however, interesting to inquire what became of Corey and Schwab, whom the committee denounced as frauds and liars. Their services were so highly valued by Carnegie, Frick and Morgan—even if not by the congressional committee—that when the steel trust was organized Schwab was selected as the first head of it, and when he resigned, Corey was chosen to succeed him as president. As for Knox, he became the Attorney-General of the United States and subsequently United States senator.

New York City.

## Lancashire Motherhood.

Whilst perusing my local paper, my attention was attracted by a report of an inquest held in one of our smaller Lancashire towns. The case was that of a little girl aged ten, who had died as the result of her clothing catching fire. The coroner in summing up suggested there was "no blame" to be attached to anyone and preached a homily on the need for "fire-guards." Being a parent myself I agree as to the necessity for fire-guards where young children are exposed to any danger of catching fire, but, being a parent, I also wish to know what precautions are necessary in many other dangerous situations which might arise when a mother's vigilance and care are relaxed. We will hold an inquiry ourselves, putting aside for the time being coroner, juryman and verdict, which was "accidental death"—"no blame attaches to anyone." We shall see. This child of ten years is left in charge of two other ones younger than herself whilst their mother goes to work in the cotton mill. With a precocity above her years, but common enough amongst Lancashire children, in whom precociousness is early developed, she decided to "tidy up" before mother returned from work. Turning out the two younger children, and locking the door to prevent their re-entry and their making her efforts futile, she went through, in her little womanly way, the process of "cleaning up." In her endeavors to clean off the high mantelshelf, her clothing caught fire, and the poor child, rushing about in her mad terror, was slowly burnt to death before assistance could reach her. And so the matter is allowed to rest—not alone to rest but end.

Let us look at the circumstances surrounding the home life in the manufacturing towns of Lancashire. When a woman is about to become a mother, she is debauched from following her employment in the mill during the last month of her pregnancy. This is a rule quite as much honored in the breach as in the observance. Cases have been known where women have worked almost to the hour previous to confinement. While the children are little, they are taken out to nurse,

but as soon as they are old enough to go to school, the money expended on nursing is required for some other purpose, and the children in consequence are left much to themselves. The sight may be often seen of these young children standing in the gateways of the factories waiting till the great engines shall cease their throbbing, and mother shall be free to come home. Who would be a woman and a mother in Lancashire? From the time of her marriage the life of the woman of the operative class is one of unceasing toil. The fatigues, whilst still quite young, perhaps can earn wages equal to those of mature years is an economic factor in the question of early marriages—marriages, I regret to say, which are often entered upon without that care and solemn consideration which is due before that important step in life's journey should be taken. Take a typical case. Two young people, about 18 years of age, are employed at the same factory, take a fancy to each other. After walking out a few times in company they decide to get married. Both are in good work, earning fair wages, so why should they wait? A house of furniture is easily obtained on the hire system; the knot is tied and the young pair enter on their married life. Then commences for the woman a new life of worry. Arising at 5.30 a. m., rushing off in her mill after a hasty cup of so-called tea and more often without, the day's work is commenced, broken only by half-an-hour's interval for breakfast, and an hour stoppage for dinner, until 5.30 p. m., when the throbbing, pulsating machinery is stopped and the operatives, weary and drooping, are released. Then home and another round of work lies before the woman worker. The usual house work remains to be done, washing, baking, etc., fill, oftentimes late at night, she retires to her bed, and the same routine awaits her on the morrow. But it is with the advent of the children on the scene that the conditions of the married women of Lancashire becomes more deplorable. Baby means extra work; getting it ready for the day's nursing, rushing off at mealtimes to feed it if that is at all possible, and after a hastily cooked dinner, husband and wife go back to finish the day's work in the mill, after which the homework, increased by the presence of child or children, awaits the already tired wife. Can we wonder at the many cases of abortion that happen under circumstances like these? After tea the children are put to bed, or if they are too big to go so early they are turned on the streets to go where they like till mother has finished her cleaning. And so often while she is waging war with dirt her children are imbibing that which is soiling their young minds for ever. Home life in Lancashire! I defy anyone to prove there is any. Three parts of the women are neurotic and at least partly used up. Is there any chance of bringing out the best that is in one under such conditions as these?

Can these people have any lofty ideals or bright aspirations whilst they labor thus to fill the pockets of the cotton lords? How much longer will it be, ye mothers of Lancashire, before you throw off this yoke that drags you and yours down. Never let the cry come from your lips that "Britons never shall be slaves," whilst you are sacrificing all that is bright and glorious in your lives and your children's to satisfy this mad inordinate lust of gain on the part of the capitalist crew. Rise up, ye workers! throw cowardice to the winds, and say, "This thing shall not be." You have it in your own hands to alter this down-trodden life of yours, to make women worthy of the name of woman, and your children, God's own gift, something to live for, and a joy to work for. Think how very different your lives might be, had you leisure and facilities to use the many gifts you are endowed with. If the mothers of the children had the opportunity to train the little minds to appreciate all that is brightest and best in life: to know that while father is working all is well at home, that the little lives entrusted to your care are receiving that tuition and careful training which shall make them healthy, clean-living, sound-limbed, men and women of the future. Think of it, that not only are you working for yourselves now, but that future generations depend on you; and with one mighty effort resolve to throw off this accursed system, that enriches only a certain class, whilst it takes from the worker everything that makes life worth living. Home life, deplete not the words, it is not known here. Do we know anything, I wonder, of our little children? Do we know them? Can we follow the bent of their little minds, and watch the beautiful flowers of their lives unfolding, whilst fathers and mothers spend all their time away from them, and leave them to the care of strangers? Is it possible for the child to bear the same love for parents while the best part of its life is spent away from them? If a woman, instead of spending all the best years of her life as a machine tender might fill her proper place by making her home bright and happy and being indeed a true mother in the fullest sense of the word, there would be no more such sad fatalities as these to record. But whilst the present system still obtains we must sacrifice our children's lives, bodies and minds, their health and happiness, to the greedy Moloch of capitalism which knows no satiety. Alice Hart in *Labor Leader*, London.

## "HENRY ASHTON"

By Robert Addison Dague  
Attorney-at-Law and ex-Senator

The Forward Movement Herald of Los Angeles said: "Senator Dague is one of the ablest and soundest thinkers on social and economic questions in this country. He is now the ripest product of a wide and useful career as lawyer, editor and law-maker."

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## ECONOMY—UNDER CAPITALISM

By Ellis O. Jones.

(Written for the HERALD.)

ONCE there was a poor, but conscientious man. While seeking a job in a well-regulated and luxuriously-appointed establishment, he saw, hanging upon the wall, a motto which said: "Economy is Wealth."

It seemed very sensible to him and he pondered upon it.

To be sure, he had never been extravagant, as he owned no automobiles, kept no servants, had never been to Florida or Europe for his health, and was unacquainted with champagne and brandy and soda.

However, he was not a total abstainer. He had been known to spend nickles for beer, and once he spent a whole day's wages at a single Labor picnic. As he reflected upon these petty vices, he realized the force of the motto and resolved to economize.

By dint of scrupulous retrenchment, he found that he could reduce his cost of living from a dollar and ninety-eight cents a day to a dollar and eighty-seven and a half cents.

He was highly pleased with himself, and one day, in a burst of enthusiasm over his success at economy, he told the tale to his boss.

At first the boss congratulated him, but when he found that the man had been economizing for a whole year, he became very angry because he had not been told of it sooner. "You are an enemy to society," said the boss. "Here I am, struggling day by day to send my daughter to a French finishing school. I have been giving you employment and paying what I thought was necessary for you to live, and now I find that you cheated me by economizing and not telling me of it. For, of course, if

you can live more cheaply, you will not object to a reduction in wages." The poor man made no complaint lest he lose his job, but one night, at the risk of being arrested for burglary, he broke into his boss's office and corrected the motto to read: "Economy for the employee is wealth for the employer."

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(Signed) Milwaukee Web Pressmen's Union, No. 23

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# Social-Democratic Herald

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FREDERIC HEATH, Editor VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate

The Social-Democrats have just gained a signal victory in Nuernberg, Germany. They secured nine seats in the local election, to eight for the Liberals and three for the Center party. The vote stood (plural voting system): Social-Democrats (9,000 voters), 270,000. Liberals (6,440 voters), 192,000. Center (1,260 voters), 37,910. People's party (770 voters), 23,220. Last election the Socialists had only 5,400 voters. The smashing victory is being celebrated throughout Bavaria by the Social-Democrats. Word also comes that a Social-Democrat, Smetz, has been elected to the municipal council of Brussels by a big majority.

The Socialist National Executive committee at its meeting last week in Chicago decided to arrange American tours for Victor Greyson, Social-Democratic member of the British parliament, and Comrade Dora Montifere of London.

The total amount of money raised by the National Socialist party for the recent presidential campaign was \$3,845.53 in direct contributions and \$4,007.28 for the Red Special, \$6,778.58 of which was not required for the specific purpose for which it was given.

**THE TREND.**  
Current Literature: "The Growth of Socialism in England and Amer-

## Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum

Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.

**The Proposed Amendment.**  
To the Party Members: Before party members vote on the amendment proposed by Local Tyler, Tex., they should give it careful consideration. On examination it will be found to have some serious defects. It will not permit members to vote their choice, and will probably elect some whom the majority do not desire to elect. The method of grouping the candidates under 7 letters will make it possible that the seven names a member WISHES to vote will all be under one letter. The member will, practically, have to vote against all but one, and under other letters he will be compelled to vote for candidates he does not favor. To illustrate: take the names of the present executive committee. A member desiring to vote these seven names may find them all under one letter, and would have to vote against six of his choice. It is very likely that the names of at least three or four candidates that the majority desire to vote for will be under one letter. A matter of course, only one can be elected and the others will be defeated. Then, again, under another letter there may be no candidate that the ma-

## The Social Revolution

By KARL KAUSKY, Editor of the Neue Zeit. Translated by A. M. and May Wood Simms. Price 80c, postpaid. Part I explains the difference between reform and revolution, and why Socialists are revolutionaries. Part II tells of "The Day After the Revolution" and discusses the necessary measures to be taken by the working class upon first obtaining control of the government. KAUSKY offers the most satisfactory answers yet made to a number of vexed questions.

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# Demand Freeing of Rudowitz!

Rudowitz meetings are being held in every large city in the land, and strong resolutions adopted. The full light of publicity is now beating upon that disreputable extradition treaty made almost secretly between this government and Russia in 1887. The people are aroused and demand not only that the political refugees, Rudowitz and Pouren, shall not be delivered over to the czar's official blood-hounds, but that the extradition treaty with such a barbarous ruler be abrogated as well. Following are resolutions adopted by a Milwaukee mass meeting last Monday night:

"Whereas, The political refugees, Christian Rudowitz and Jan Pouren, who took an active part in the heroic revolutionary struggles of the Russian people during the eventful days of 1905 and 1906, and were compelled to leave their native country when the czar's reactionary government inaugurated its reign of terror against the people in the Baltic provinces and other parts of the Russian empire;

"Whereas, These brave Russian revolutionists, having full confidence in the liberty-loving spirit of the American people, fled to the land of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry and Abraham Lincoln in the hope of enjoying liberty under the Stars and Stripes;

"Whereas, The Russian czar's secret service men and bloodhounds followed these political refugees to America, and here, with the help of well-paid agents, succeeded in having Rudowitz and Pouren arrested and have since made every imaginable effort to get these men back to Russia and deliver them to the Muscovite cossacks and hangmen;

"Whereas, These Russian refugees are not guilty of any other crime than having taken a leading part in the revolution against the most brutal despotism the world has ever known; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we appeal to the liberty-loving men and women of this community to join with us in the protest against the extradition of Christian Rudowitz and Jan Pouren, and that we also appeal to President Theodore Roosevelt to protect these brave sons of Russia against any further attempts to deliver them into the murderous hands of the Russian czar; furthermore, be it

"Resolved, That this meeting of free American citizens enters its emphatic protest against the existing extradition treaty between the United States and the czar's despotic government, and that we call upon every American citizen who believes in liberty, justice and fair play for the common people of all the nations to insist that said treaty be speedily annulled, and finally be it

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to President Theodore Roosevelt, to Elihu Root, secretary of state, to United States Senators La Follette and Stephenson and to Congressmen Cary and Stafford."

## THE LED LEADING THE LEADERS.

Up to last year's convention at Norfolk apparently the American Federation of Labor adhered strictly to the principle of "trade autonomy." We say apparently, and for the reason, that long ago the United Mine Workers, for instance, was conceded the right to initiate all men employed in and about mines as members, regardless of their occupation; even our organization was granted the same right at the time of its affiliation with the Federation, although great efforts were made later on and up to the present day to dispute away that fact. This apparent adherence to the principles of "trade autonomy" is responsible for the many bitter fights inside the American labor movement, as under trade autonomy jurisdiction disputes are unavoidable.

We are satisfied that the men in leading positions of the Federation for themselves, not only lately, but for some time past, have recognized the necessity of a change in the form of organization—a closer affiliation according to industries, in the face of changed industrial conditions, but until recently every move in that direction has been opposed. Only after the respective organizations finally became conscious of the necessity of closer

## The Greatest and Meanest Thieves Not In Prison

There are many departments of the great art of separating the public from its money. Anthony N. Brady of New York confesses that he sold a snap franchise for a Wall street ferry line to the Metropolitan Securities Co. for \$965,000. There was nothing to sell but a piece of paper which authorized the grantee to build a street car line across the lower part of Manhattan island, where the entire width is less than a mile. The road, under the most extravagant system of construction, would not have cost \$100,000—probably less than half that amount. The city got nothing for its grant of special privilege. The grantee did not invest a dollar. Yet he was able to sell that piece of paper for nearly a million dollars in cold cash.

But this was only the surface of the transaction. The purchaser of record was the Metropolitan Securities Co. Among the influential persons inside the management of the company were Moore & Schley, brokers, who got a check for \$134,000; William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, P. A. B. Widener, Thomas Dolan and William L. Elkins—gentlemen who occupied conspicuous and sometimes honorable positions before the world—each got a check for \$111,652, presumably as the price of their connivance in saddling a debt of a million upon

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**"JOHN DOERFLER."**  
"Norwood, O."  
X RAYS.  
(Continued from page 4.)

dulge in extravagant luxury and vain ostentation, while men and women and children with human hearts and souls and feelings and longings actually die of starvation, and while millions of others live on the ragged edge of poverty, desti-

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## BUILDERS' COLUMN

By TEDDY  
We are now at the beginning of a new year. Progress in Socialism at the end of this year will surprise many thinking men. This ensuing year must and will be the greatest year for the hustlers of this paper. Comrades, we want your wits, your energy, your nerves, and everything else you can possibly give in bringing forth the emancipation of the workers. The only sane and safe way to do this is by education. Get readers for the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, the paper which has in the past exposed more wrong-doings of the ruling class than the majority of capitalist papers combined.

Now, comrades, you who know this paper for what it is, must break this news to those who do not know it. Send for samples. Send in the names you wish to have sample copies sent to for three weeks. We will be only too glad to help you in this way. Aim a good blow, then strike while the iron is red hot, and success will not only be yours, but ours, also. Comrades, don't fail us this year. Educate your apprentices in the shop, your errand boys in the office, your helpers on the machines. Then when your fellow workers have turned over a new leaf for the advancement of Socialism, get after your boss. Don't let one failure put out the fire which is and ought to be burning within you, for success will surely come. We hope to find every reader on our list with a total number of subs back of his name ranging from 5 up to 50 per week.

Our well-known Comrade A. J. Weaver, Whitewater, is with us for one more year. Hope you will send one in every sunset this year comrade!

Once more we hear from Cincinnati. This time from Comrade Jahnke. We will look for you regularly, comrade.

The state of Michigan is on deck again. Swing your home state, Comrade Hedden. I am sure you can do it.

E. B. Milstead, Eau Claire, sends in one, also says he will be in Milwaukee soon. Will be glad to see you, comrade. The oftener, the better. Don't leave without a batch of sub cards.

From Comrade Chase, secretary Rio Vista, Local, Cal., "Send SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD one year, beginning with your course of reading and study on Objections to Socialism." This will surely fix you up, comrade.

Comrade Levi Bell of Sparks, N. Y. reports once more.

Comrade Griestbach slides in with three from Sh-hogan. Give us a home run next time, comrade.

Comrade W. S. Noble starts out limited in supply, and the only kind of food at all times attainable.

The cereals in the primitive period were still unknown, if in fact they existed, and the hunt for game was too precarious ever to have formed an exclusive means of human support.

Upon this species of food mankind became independent of climate and of locality; and by following the shores of the seas and lakes, and the courses of the rivers could while in the savage state, spread themselves over the greater portion of the earth's surface.

Of the fact of these migrations there is abundant evidence in the remains of flint and stone implements of the status of savagery found upon all the continents. In reliance upon fruits and spontaneous subsistence a removal from the original habitat would have been impossible.—Lewis H. Morgan.

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This is the second in a series of SOCIALIST POSTERS prepared by Lucian Sanial, with the utmost care, from the Census of 1900 and other official documents, supplemented by reports of Manufacturers', Merchants' and Bankers' Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Commercial and Financial organs, and other recognized capitalistic mouthpieces.

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344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

### Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE STREET  
TELEPHONE—GRAND 3742

Meets Every First and Third Wednesday (8 P. M.) at  
Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State

**OFFICERS:**  
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**THE COURTS** have declared that we may not boycott our enemies—though they are at liberty to boycott and refuse us the right of working for the bread which our families must daily have. We still have the right to refuse to work for those who refuse to work for us. **THE UNION LABEL**

### Union Barber Shops

Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

**Al. F. Baganz** HOT AND COLD BATHS  
A Good Line of Fine CIGARS  
1002 Kinross Ave.—Cor. Lincoln

**FRED. GROSSE**  
FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS  
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Shaving Parlor

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SHAVING PARLOR  
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**H. KUHN'S BARBER**  
First-Class Work Guaranteed. SHOP  
452 REED STREET, Corner Scott

**ANGE & WELLS BARBER SHOP**  
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166 LLOYD ST.  
Fin Line of Union Cigars

**ST. CHARLES HOTEL**  
Barber Shop and Bath Rooms  
EMIL TRIEBE, Proprietor

### Union Hack Drivers

The following licensed men in Milwaukee can furnish union drivers on request. Their fares are not inflated, but they employ some union men. When ordering a rig insist on a union driver:

Brett, Arthur J., 281 Reed St.  
Czerwinski, M., 650 Fourth Ave.  
Crocker, C. L., 1228 Grand Ave., rear.  
Feldmann, Chas., 1220 Garfield Ave.  
Fennig, K., 405 Lincoln Ave.  
Hartmann, George W., 700 Tenth St.  
Jensen, Park, 417 Marshall St.  
Kask, Emil J., 1038 Fifth St.  
Kemper, Herman, 247 Reed St.  
Kohn, M. A., 860 Thirty-sixth St.  
Miller, Sam R., 530 Market St.  
E. Schmitt, 2425 Vliet Street.  
Tegen, William, 699 Tenth St.

### UNION BREAD.

The following downtown restaurants use union-label bread:

Jacobs, Third and State streets.  
U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near Second Ward Bank.  
Miller Cafe, East Water and Mason streets.  
Moll & Thane, East Water and Michigan streets.  
Kiesel Restaurant, Mason street, between East Water street and Broadway.  
Albion Hotel, Michigan street, between Jefferson and Jackson streets.  
Windor Hotel, Milwaukee street, opposite Shubert theater.  
Walter's Restaurant, 260 Third St.

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and Gilding  
Graining and Hardwood  
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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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Jewelry

Watch REPAIRING  
OUR SPECIALTY

506 Chestnut St.

**Better BUY IT HERE**  
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR

### Unionmade Clothing

AT THE RIGHT PRICE  
BUY IT FROM

### LEOPOLD HIRSCH

Prop. of American Clothing Co.

Cor. 3d & Chestnut Sts.

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UNION-MADE SHOES  
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Photographer

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Near Howell Ave.  
Telephone South 3776

**WE HAVE NO AGENTS**

### MIES

UNION TAILOR

875 Kinross Ave. 875  
(Near South Bay St.)  
Phone South 2690

### SHOES E. SAUDER

UNION MADE

901 Howell Ave.—Near Lincoln

### SCHUCK & SCHIMINSKY

Teutonia Ave. and Center

The Up-to-Date Clothiers and Furnishers of the Northwest Side

Are Offering Some Great BARGAINS IN Up-to-Date Overcoats

For Men, Young Men and Boys. Come in and see them. The prices are about one-third less than downtown, and the styles are just as new, quality just as good.

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Saloon and Meeting Hall

653 GREENFIELD AVENUE

### F. TEWS OYSTERS, CRABS

Phone So. 2767  
173 FIRST AVENUE 373

## HANDLEY'S REPORT on the DENVER CONVENTION

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 2, 1908.  
To the Officers and Delegates of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council:

As your delegate to the twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in the city of Denver, Colo., Nov. 9 to 21, 1908, I desire to submit the following report for your consideration: The convention opened Monday, Nov. 9, at 10 a.m. in the Auditorium. The session was opened with the customary addresses by the governor, mayor, and officials of organized labor in Colorado, affiliated with the A. F. of L. The Credentials committee reported and 325 duly accredited delegates were seated. The seating of delegates from the Flint Glass Workers and the Electrical Workers were contested, and the cases referred to a special committee. The entire afternoon was consumed by Pres. Gompers reading his report. The report was lengthy and exhaustive, very much of which appeared to me to be an appeal in behalf of Mr. Gompers.

The president's report made particular reference to the conference held at Washington, March 10, where the political campaign of the A. F. of L. was outlined.

I have been informed by two international officers who were present at this conference that the result of the meeting was not unanimous as has been frequently stated by the advocates of this policy. I am also informed that when this conference adjourned the understanding was that another meeting would be held before the political policy was carried into effect. This meeting, however, was never called, and many of our trade unionists were led to believe that the A. F. of L. political program was the unanimous decision of the international officers, which was not the case.

According to the Secretary's report, the average membership affiliated during the past twelve months was 1,586,885, an increase of 47,915 over the number reported affiliated at the 1907 convention.

I will not burden you with a mass of figures in the financial report, but will give the exact amounts in each fund, which is important that you should know, by giving it in as condensed form as possible.

At the close of this fiscal year \$138,627.89 in the treasury, the high-water mark in the history of the American Federation of Labor. Of the amount on hand \$105,282.09 is in the Defense Fund for local, state and federal labor unions, and can be used for strike benefits only in the case of a strike or a lockout of the members of these local unions. The balance, \$33,345.80, is in the General Fund. Of that fund only \$17,545.01 is available for the general expenses of the American Federation of Labor. The balance, \$15,800.79, is divided as follows:

In the fund created by the one-cent assessment levied by the Executive Council in accordance with the recommendation of the last convention to be used for the legal defense of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, in the injunction suit of the Buck Stove and Range company, \$4,607.13.

In the fund created by the money received in response to the appeal issued by the Executive Council to the local unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, for appropriations to be used for the legal defense of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor in the injunction suit of the Buck Stove and Range company, \$3,406.64.

The total receipts from all sources are \$207,655.23; the total expenses are \$196,937.30; leaving a balance of receipts over our expenses of \$10,717.93.

The fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress, in the person of John Wadsworth, a member of the miners' organization, and H. Skinner, a printer, then made their report. Mr. Wadsworth is a member of parliament, belonging to the Labor party, which consists not only of trade unionists, but Socialist as well. Mr. Skinner said in part:

The main body of the Socialists in Great Britain are allied to the Labor party, and they are as anxious to maintain it as are the more moderate section styled the trade unionists. We are proud of that alliance between the Socialists and the Labor party. I believe a great deal of the work that has been accomplished in an advance direction for the workers of Great Britain has been due to the sacrifice, the hard work and the energy of the Socialists who are connected with it.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was represented by P. M. Draper. In the course of his remarks he declared himself not a Socialist, but commended very highly the Socialists of Canada as being loyal trade unionists.

Delegate Fureseth of the Sailors' organization read the report of our delegates to Great Britain's 41st Trade Union Congress, held at Nottingham. There were points of great interest in the report, which time will not permit to mention.

The entire delegation visited the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. I can say nothing but words of praise for this institution, and if any member or local lodge desires information on this subject I will be pleased to furnish them with the same in detail.

Your delegate presented two resolutions, one by request of this body through the Metal Trades Section, requesting an organizer here in the spring of 1909, which was referred by the Organizing committee to the Executive Council with a favorable recommendation to comply with same.

The other, in the form of an amendment, read as follows:

Amend Section 2 of Article II to read: The establishment of national and international trade union organizations, the autonomy of each trade based upon a close federation of all trades industrially, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

This amendment was construed by the Law committee to aim at the same purpose as that of a resolution introduced by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and the committee substituted in lieu thereof an additional section, which reads as follows:

Section 3, Article II: The establishment of departments composed of national and international unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, of the same industry and which departments shall be governed in conformity with the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

This substitute was not entirely satisfactory to me; however, it was adopted by the convention.

In the Executive Council's report, among the many important matters recommended was one to instruct Pres. Gompers in the name of the American Federation of Labor, to request Pres. Roosevelt to intervene in behalf of Jan Poutren, the political refugee from Russia, who is claimed to have committed crimes in his native country during the period of the revolutionary upheaval in 1906.

The Operative Plasterers' International Association was granted a charter.

The Order of Railway Clerks became affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The Flint Glass Workers, who represented the Ohio State Federation and two central bodies, were unseated after a long and bitter fight upon the convention floor. It did not appear to me that they received justice at the hands of those in official power in the Federation.

The Electrical Workers' fight between the two contending factions of that organization was the bitterest affair thrashed out on the convention floor, which resulted in the seating of the McNulty faction, which officers were deposed by the Electrical Workers' convention held in St. Louis last September. This affair was settled so far as the convention was concerned by an agreement signed by both factions to the effect that another convention of Electrical Workers will be held at St. Louis on January 18, next year, when new officers will be elected and all parties will abide by the decision of that convention.

The committee on Adjustment reported the following on the Woodworkers' case:

The committee recommended that the President of the American Federation of Labor be present at the convention of the Amalgamated Woodworkers, which is to be held in March, 1909, and that the Amalgamated Woodworkers be advised to invite the officials of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters to be present, and to endeavor to comply with the intent and purpose of the Minneapolis decision, affecting the interests of the Carpenters' and Woodworkers' organizations.

The same committee then reported the following agreement between the Engineers and Brewery Workers:

Denver, Colo., November 18, 1908.—We, the undersigned representatives of the International Union of United Brewery Workers of America, and International Union of Steam Engineers, believing that harmony in the ranks of organized wage earners is essential to the success of the labor movement, and having a sincere desire to promote the industrial and material welfare of the men employed in and around the breweries, agree upon the following as the best solution to settle our differences:

First: All hostilities now existing between the members of the International Union of United Brewery Workers of America and International Union of Steam Engineers shall cease immediately.

Second: Engineers employed in breweries, now members of, and working under the contracts and jurisdiction of the International Union of Steam Engineers, shall remain members of the International Union of Steam Engineers.

Third: Engineers employed in breweries, now members of, and working under the contracts and jurisdiction of the International Union of United Brewery Workers, shall remain members of the International Union of United Brewery Workers.

In the month of October, 1910, the engineers employed in the breweries, and members of the International Union of United Brewery Workers of America, shall take a referendum vote for the purpose of deciding whether or not they desire to remain members of the Brewery Workers' Union or to affiliate with the Steam Engineers' Union. A majority vote of the engineers who are members of the Brewery Workers' Union and employed in the breweries shall determine the question of their membership in the respective cities where the referendum vote is taken.

Fifth: The referendum vote shall be taken under the supervision of two representatives of the Brewery Workers' Union, two representatives of the Steam Engineers' Union, and one disinterested representative elected by the President of the American Federation of Labor from each of the cities where the referendum takes place.

Sixth: The referendum shall take place on the same date, and each engineer, a member of the International Union of United Brewery Workers of America, shall be furnished a ballot, and a duplicate return sheet of the result of the vote shall be forwarded to the headquarters of the International Union of United Brewery Workers of America, the International Union of Steam Engineers and the office of the American Federation of Labor.

Seventh: All engineers, members of the Brewery Workers' Union, who decide by a majority of the referendum vote to affiliate with the Steam Engineers, shall transfer their membership January 1, 1911; and where a majority of engineers decide to remain members of the Brewery Workers' Union, they shall remain as such.

Eighth: Beginning now and continuing until January 1, 1911, joint conference boards may be created in cities where the Steam Engineers have jurisdiction. The duty of the joint boards shall be the same as now where the jurisdiction of the engineers exists. It is understood that in the negotiation of wage agreements, contracts governing the Steam Engineers and the Brewery Workers' respective unions shall expire at the same date.

Ninth: Brewery Workers shall have authority to initiate engineers in those breweries, malt houses and bottling houses in those cities where they have jurisdiction over the engineers.

Tenth: A joint circular letter shall be issued to the local unions of the International Union of United Brewery Workers of America, the International Union of Steam Engineers and all affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor within sixty days from the adjournment of this convention. The circular shall contain the provisions of this agreement, and be signed by the officers of the International Union of United Brewery Workers of America and International Union of Steam Engineers, and by the President Gompers on behalf of the American Federation of Labor. It is understood and agreed that the terms of this arrangement will continue and remain in effect and be binding on all parties interested until January 1, 1911.

On behalf of International Union of Steam Engineers:

Matt. Comerford, Gen'l. Pres.; R. A. McKee, Gen'l. Sec.-Treas. A. M. Huddell, Vice-Pres. P. C. Winn, Delegate.

On behalf of the International Union of United Brewery Workers of America (subject to approval of organization):

Louis Kemper, A. J. Kugler, E. F. Ward, John Sullivan, Frank Koralek.

The committee reported as follows:

Committee recommend that the President and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be authorized and instructed to endeavor to bring about an adjustment of the differences between the International Union of United Brewery Workers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen on the same basis as the settlement which has been agreed to between the Brewery Workers and Steam Engineers.

Your committee further recommend that the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor recognize the jurisdiction of the International Union of United Brewery Workers of America over all brewers employed in breweries.

The Teamsters' matters were finally referred to the Executive Council. The committee on Executive Council's Report then made its report; the most important part of that report, and in fact, the only test vote during the convention, was taken after nearly a half day's discussion on the recommendation, under the caption: "Legislation Harassing Labor."

Vice-President Duncan offered an amendment to strike out that part disregarding the injunction and substituting "that we defend ourselves at all hazards."

The roll call vote resulted 11,272 in favor of the amendment and 3,556 against. During this debate there were some very able arguments presented on the injunction. The general opinion of those who supported the committee's report was that it is the object of the opponents of organized labor to compel the unions to deplete their treasuries by defending their officers and members in contempt cases, and it was well said by one delegate that when the restraining order was issued against Gompers and others in the recent injunction cases, had Gompers, instead of obeying the order, sent word, by telegram if necessary, to every officer of organized labor from international officers down to local secretaries, to continue the "We Don't Patronize" list stronger than ever before, and even though some of the officials might have been sent to jail for a time, it might have been the undoing of injunction cases in labor disputes for the future.

During the committee report on President's Report, an amendment was offered, signed by fifteen Socialists, your delegate being one of the signers, which read as follows:

**PREAMBLE.**

The President in his report says: "In editorials in our American Federationist, I have discussed the great principles involved in the campaign, and under the caption 'American Federationist' asks, that 'financial provisions should be made for the official magazine from the general fund of the Federation.'"

In connection with the publication of the official organ, the editorial utterances should be considered, as to whether they make for unity and harmony in labor's ranks and are fair representations of current events. In this connection attention is directed to editorials appearing in the September and November issues. The following is quoted from the September issue:

"We note that the 'Socialists' Special' train is to make a tour of the country, carrying Mr. Debs with all the luxurious accessories which modern transportation can accomplish. The train is said to cost \$2,000 for the campaign. Now, we would like to inquire who finances the Socialist campaign? It seems hardly probable that such luxurious style of transportation would be authorized by those voters of small means whose contributions are alleged to be the chief support of the Socialist campaign. Why not publish a list of your campaign contributions, Mr. Debs? It would be interesting to know who contributes the \$2,000 campaign train. There is a strong suspicion in the minds of many that the money has the same similarity of source as the abuse. In other words, that the interests behind Parry-Post-Van Cleve-Taft-Debs opposition to unions furnishes the train."

(Continued on page 4.)

### WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

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FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
FREDERICK BEATH, Sec.-Treas., 441 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

**EXECUTIVE BOARD:**  
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**UNFAIR—WAS IT?**  
The United States Supreme Court has construed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including LABOR UNIONS. Complying with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair List" heretofore appearing here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

**Wage Earners Wake Up!**  
Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class—always demand the UNION LABEL and Shop CARD—cast your ballots for emancipation from wage slavery.

### Union Barber Shops

UP-TO-DATE.

The following is a list of Union Barber Shops—See that your shop is on the list, or look up another.

**West Side.**  
Austermann, A., 559 3rd St. e. Walnut  
Bartlett, Henry, 48th and State.  
Beisner, J. C., 672 7th St.  
Benz, George, 1775 11th St.  
Berthold Chas., 488 11th St.  
Breitwieser, F. C., 1167 21st St.  
Bretzmann, Ben., 241 Walnut  
Detmold, Albert, 11th and Chestnut.  
Ebert, J., 2731 Sycamore St.  
Engel, Max, 1920 Cherry St.  
Fabry, J., 92 10th St.  
Felsecker, J. P., 1422 Walnut St.  
Franz, Chas., 328 Chestnut.  
Frey, Adam, 1330 Cherry.  
Gauthier, Robert, 628 Chestnut St.  
Hammer, E. C., 141 North Ave.  
Hanschke, Albert, 2452 North av.  
Henkel, Henry, 270 27th St.  
Hilse, Chas., 503 Chestnut St.  
Holzapfel, G., 391 3rd St.  
Holzhauer, Peter, 1031 Winnebago.  
Hoehner, L. A. Union Depot Barber Shop.  
Huber, Hans, 470 11th St.  
Jungmann, L., 825 9th St.  
Kammiller, A. C., 273 4th St.  
Kaufmann, Adam, 609 Chestnut  
Klingler, D., 1920 Chambers St.  
Lange & Wells, 281 Third St.  
Mundt, H. C., 168 Lloyd St.  
O'Haire, Geo. J., 501 12th St.  
Petri, Richard, 2022 Clybourn St.  
Polaski, J., 614 35th St.  
Reipke, Val, 1531 Cherry St.  
Rietz, A. E., 1349 State.  
Rudolf, W., Fortieth and Grand Av.  
Schuler, E., 343 Third St.  
Schire, Herman, 1203 Chestnut.  
Schmidt, John, 1308 Cherry.  
Schoenecker, F., 1726 Walnut.  
Sery, J., 2816 Clybourn St.  
Sprink, J., 1441 Fond du Lac av.  
Unrau, G., 627 Grand Av.  
Urban, George, 2006 Lisbon av.  
Wellhausen, J. C., 443 3rd St.  
Wengatz, R. T., 1510 North av.  
Wintember, F., 35 Grand av.  
Zeidler, M. W., 80 16th St.

**East Side.**  
Borghese, A., 637 1/2 E. Water St.  
Kurtz, E. A., Wisconsin St.  
Grosse, F., 573 East Water St.  
Gossmann, J., Blatz Hotel.  
Heilman, Chas. P., 86 Moscor.  
Klett, Edward, 660 Market.  
Kozminski, Frank, 841 Franklin St.  
Korte, D., 384 Brady St.  
Poser, Albert, 308 Milwaukee St.  
Rogozinski, M. W., 163 Michigan St.  
Schmidt, B., 683 Market St.  
Schmidt, C., 35 Brady St.  
Trieb, Emil, St. Charles Hotel.

**South Side.**  
Agente, P., 116 Clinton St.  
Baer, W., 511 Seventh av.  
Baer, A., 424 National av.  
Brockmann, H., 504 11th av.  
Conway & Cale, S. Y. M. C. Bldg.  
Davy, W., 534 National av.  
Baganz, Al. F., 1002 Kinross Ave.  
Dresen, J. W., 1375 Reed St.  
Frank, M., 682 Scott St.  
Friedel, F., 699 Greenfield av.  
Gatz, J. A., 937 Kinross Ave.  
Gaser, J. M., 865 Kinross Ave.  
Gilbert, R., 375 Grand St.  
Gregory, C., 175 Howell av.  
Hantz, L., 1253 Kinross Ave.  
Holmes, Wm., 317 Ellen St.  
Joers, R. A., 355 11th av.  
Kammerer, P., Oklahoma & Howell avenues.  
Kempier, E., 307 Florida St.  
Kuhn, H., 452 Reed St.  
Kuntz, H. P., Sixteenth and National.  
Perpich, S., 272 Reed St.  
Roth, Joe, 499 Clinton St.  
Siefert & Ruhl, 201 Grove St.  
Sent, W., 383 1st av.  
Shaw, J. M., 760 Forest Home Ave.  
Smith, William, 835 Kinross Ave.  
Thomas, C. C., 1224 Kinross Ave.  
Werner, Edward, 973 Kinross Ave.  
Cudahy, Wis.  
Burdecki, A., 804 Layton Ave.  
Foran, J. A.  
Fisher, Wm., Puckett av.  
South Milwaukee, Wis.  
Albers, C. J., Ronkowski, C.  
Holt, J., Hofer, J. M.  
Kalb, W. J., Milwaukee House.  
Bohrer, Fred, 724 South 14th St.  
Schwitzgoebel, John, 2131 N. 15th St.  
Manitowoc, Wis.  
Kaufmann, Jno., 1604 Washington.  
Borucki, Jos., 2007 Marshall St.  
Vogel, A. O., 1204 Washington St.  
Beau, Geo. W., 1404 Washington St.  
Hartford, Wis.  
Ahend, A., Sprender, A. A.  
Hilt, Geo.  
Norway, Mich.  
DeClair, Leon.

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and let the Social-Democratic Party benefit by getting the profit made on it. "Every little bit helps"—remember that.

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463-468 Mitchell St.



**We Wish You A Happy and Prosperous New Year**

**YOU UNION MAN—YOU MEMBER OF THE WORKING CLASS:**

Does your wearing apparel bear the Union label? It costs you no more to assist those who work to elevate your class than to assist your enemies.

**RESOLVE** to have your clothes made by Union Tailors—correctly styled and properly interlined to secure best results.

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316 State Street

### Wisconsin State Organization Department

**CARL D. THOMPSON**, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer; to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

The locals are busy all over the state with their lecture courses and agitation work.

**EAU CLAIRE.**—Comrade Gaylord spoke here the night after Christmas, and as a result new interest has been awakened in the work. Two new members were received.

Comrade Bonnamy, a good secretary and female especially well to the correspondence of the local. In order to stimulate the interest of the delinquent comrades, he proposes to send the ballots for the referendum to the members who cannot attend the meetings, with a stamped envelope addressed to himself. In this way he hopes at least to keep the comrades alive to the fact that they are members of the Social-Democratic party and are expected to take part in its affairs.

The idea is a good one.

**ROCKFORD, ILL.**—The locals in adjoining states are after our speakers. Rockford has engaged Comrade Gaylord for a lecture there on Jan. 17, and proposes to have Comrade Brown some time in March.

**WAUSAU.**—Comrade Mackay is doing splendid work in keeping the local in touch with the state work. He writes that the local has decided to take as many of the lectures this winter as they can possibly afford, believing that this will tend to keep the interest alive. They have engaged a hall for Comrade Gaylord, and he is to speak there on Jan. 22. They will sell tickets at 10c per admission, and hope in this way to clear their expenses.

**RHINELANDER.**—The local is conducting a study course in Socialism and asked for an outline of the subject: "Why a Church Member

### TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"

**WANTED**

WANTED—To do advertising for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. **RAPID ADDRESSING CO.**, 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for initiation typewriters. **COOPERATIVE PRINTER**, 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain" fourth edition. This office.

BRANCHES! We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with state, city and COOPERATIVE PRINTER, 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Skat and Schallkopf Score Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Price, 5c a dozen. **COOPERATIVE PRINTER**, 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**FOR SALE**

RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc., 10c each, or two for 18c. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBL. CO.**, 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—(for the use of Social-Democratic Branches); 100 warrants in a book for \$2c. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBL. CO.**, 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**ORIGINATOR, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.**  
Joseph Zeller, Plaintiff, vs. Ottilie Zeller, Defendant.

The State of Wisconsin, in the said Defendant, and you are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid, and in case of your failure to do so judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

**RICHARD KLEINER**, Plaintiff's Attorney.  
P. O. Address: 149 North Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

### Garland Stoves My Leading Line

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**Mechanics' Tools Washing Machines Guns and Ammunition**  
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**OPEN DAY AND NIGHT**

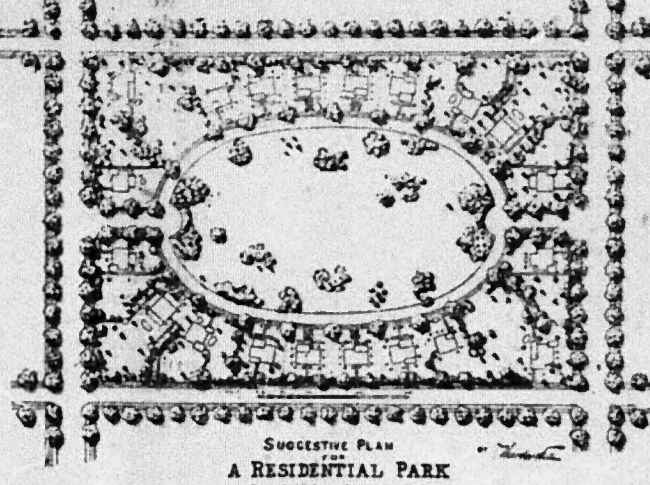
## PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL PARKS

Supplementing the argument made last Saturday, depreciating the efforts of real estate men in bringing a few more hundred acres within the modern regime of vitiation its natural influence and sustenance (the fundamental cause of debility) I wish to suggest how they might inaugurate a system which would pay them in a fair ratio their conservation and addition to the influences which make for good.

At the present time there are less obstacles in the way of arranging for homes and industrial centers, for their utility, without that sacrifice of normal environmental influence outside the city than can be done inside. Our established laws actually compel us to destroy these influences, and then induce us to attempt a remedy by artificial imitations of the real, in spots which we call parks, for, at best, a park is but an island of normal effects for animal life, surrounded by vast acres of disintegration.

It seems strange that we haven't progressive real estate men in Milwaukee who would lay out subdivisions, making use of competent landscape architects in providing these effects with their consequential beauty, as suggested by the accompanying sketch by Theodore Wirth, superintendent of parks at Minneapolis. City blocks in suburban resident district, laid out on a plan like this, offer inducements to residents, and would bring larger financial returns to those who were progressive enough to promote them, taking advantage of the widespread desire for better home surroundings.

This sketch covers the usual area of two blocks, providing for twenty beautiful homes, fronting to a parklike enclosure in the center, but this is no circumstance of what can be done outside of city limits where parklike plots can be made, working back from our various rivers and creeks, where thousands of inexpensive home buildings can be placed within environment not laid out on the same plan. Such laws as would naturally be enacted for the conservation of these plots would be serious obstacles in the way of further exploitation; building lines, tree lines, surface water sheds, air spaces, light areas, foliage windbreaks etc., would be



ments more desirable than our most expensive or fashionable parks, because they are sure to develop in harmony with the necessary occupation or productivity of their occupants. The expense of road-building would decrease materially. The dust problem would at once be reduced to a minimum, so many of our ills would be removed by this method of platting. It is well worth while visiting Lake Forest and Riverside, Ill., to see how delightful such simplicity is when made practical use of. Of course these two places are monopolized by wealthy people, but there is no reason why inexpensive homes may

### HANDLEY'S REPORT ON THE DENVER CONVENTION--Continued.

(Continued from page 5.)

with the exception of Vice-President Keefe, in whose place Alpine of the Plumbers was elected.

Your delegate voted against the re-election of Pres. Gompers by the yea and nay for the secretary to cast one ballot.

A new department was instituted known as the Railroad department of the A. F. of L., with the object in view of some day securing the affiliation of the transportation men as well as the mechanics and others employed on railway systems.

Among the matters of importance that came up before the convention were the following:

Protesting against sending book-binding work out of this country, as has been done by some public libraries.

Indorsing the principles of the national civil service law and favoring the passage of some suitable retirement law.

Supporting remedial legislation in congress for better hours and pay for postal clerks.

Favoring better sanitary conditions on immigrant ships.

Pledging assistance to the jewelry workers in placing their label on all work and in securing an eight-hour day.

Protesting against child labor in bands and orchestras.

Condemning the seceding teamsters and all dual organizations of teamsters.

Indorsed suffrage for women and free text-books for children.

Ordered the Executive committee to co-operate with Italian representatives at Washington to stop the congestion of Italians in large cities.

The names of thousands of members of the American Federation of Labor and a number of affiliated unions appear in the aforementioned reports as contributors, and they principally, though all organized workers, must be interested in ascertaining the truth as to the allegations or inferences in the editorial quoted.

At the very threshold of a department to a new policy of the American Federation of Labor, known as "the political policy," and which must have for its purpose the political unity of the working class, it is most necessary that correct information be available in the matter of finance connected with the conduct of political movements by the working class, or any division of it.

For the above reasons the following amendment is submitted to the committee's report:

"That a committee be elected by this convention to repair, at their convenience, but within sixty days from date, to the national office of the Socialist party, at 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of rectifying, or correcting, the editorial statement above referred to. The report of said committee to be published in the American Federationist, and further that the Executive Council of the American Federation cause to be published within ninety days, a complete report of all receipts for campaign purposes with names of contributors together with a statement as to expenses, salary etc., of persons working under the direction of the Labor Representative Committee of the A. F. of L."

Submitted by:

A. Grant,  
E. J. Brail,  
I. G. Brown,  
C. E. Jeske,  
I. J. Handley,  
J. Mahlon Barnes,  
J. E. Snyder,  
Arthur Kahn,  
Christ Kerker,  
Max Hayes,  
E. T. Behrens,  
Louis Kenner,  
F. Knicker,  
Frank Koralek.

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27th and Forest Home Aves. Phone West 748

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### Milwaukee County Organization Department

Address all communications to A. J. WELCH, county organizer, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

Comrade Brown's lecture for tomorrow (Sunday) at the Ethical Culture hall, 558 Jefferson street, will be "The Religion of the Socialist Spirit." The musical programs in connection with these lectures are very interesting. Last Sunday the audience was favored by a number of violin and piano selections by the Misses Evangeline and Rosalind Elmer. Three musical numbers are rendered at each lecture, and they are usually of a high order, and add very much to the interest of the meeting.

In the very near future the organizer will call a meeting for the purpose of organizing a young people's league for the Social-Democratic party on the west side of the city. All branches who have appointed committees for the purpose of securing names can greatly help in this work by sending in the names as soon as possible. So far only two branches have reported. We desire to make this a big success right from the start.

The second lecture by the Eleventh Ward Educational society, which was held last Sunday, at L. Meier's hall, corner Muskego avenue and Mitchell street, proved a grand success. Comrade Harvey Dee Brown lectured on "The Modern Awakening of Labor." He held the audience spell-bound at times and was loudly applauded when he had finished. A lively discussion took place after the close of the lecture. Almost every seat in the hall was occupied. On Sunday, Jan. 10, Comrade Theo. Morgan, of Jan. 10, will deliver his new lecture, entitled, "Society, Land, Government: Their Relation to the Physical, Mental and Financial Conditions of the People." He will bring with him a chart to illustrate the points of his lecture. All those who have ever heard Comrade Morgan lecture before will know the treat that is in store for them. Everybody is cordially invited. Bring your friends, and don't forget the ladies. Admission is free to these lectures, and a discussion will follow after each one of them.

Tickets for the coming Carnival on January 30 have been sent out, and all comrades are urged to pay for same as soon as possible, as it is quite necessary that some of the larger bills of the campaign deficit be met at once.

There are still a large number of subscription lists and Debs tickets in the hands of the comrades. These lists and tickets should be returned as soon as possible. Don't postpone it any longer, comrades. DO IT NOW!

**Amusement: Bulletin.**

The annual mask ball of Branch 20 will be held at Bahn Frei Turner hall, North Avenue and Twelfth street, on Saturday evening, Jan. 16. Prizes amounting to \$100 in value will be awarded. Admission 25c. Unmasked ladies, accompanied by gents, free. Will you have a good time? Well, say!

Be sure to reserve Sunday, Feb. 14, to attend the prize cinch and schafkopf tournament of the Ninth Ward Branch, which will be held at Schlitz Park hall. A social will be held after the card tournament. And the "entrance" is only 15 cents.

**Branch Meetings Next Week.**

**SUNDAY.**  
Finnish Branch, 382 Washington st. Slovaek Workingmen's Educational Club, 344 Sixth street.

**MONDAY.**  
South Side Young People's Socialist League, 553 Orchard street, Tenth Ward Branch, Spangenberg's hall, corner Twelfth street and North.

**TUESDAY.**  
Town of Wauwatosa Branch, Rantz residence, Forty-eighth and State sts.

**WEDNESDAY.**  
Town of Lake Branch, Oklahoma and Chicago avenues.

**THURSDAY.**  
S.-D. Coming Nation Club, Oklahoma and Chicago avenues.  
The Croatian Workingmen's Education and Political Society, 104 Reed street.

**FRIDAY.**  
Town of Greenfield Branch, H. Stark's hall, 1116 Lapham street.  
Fifth Ward Branch, 382 Washington street.  
Ninth Ward Branch, Kasten's hall, Nineteenth and Vliet streets.

**SATURDAY.**  
Eighteenth Ward Branch, 400 Cramer street.

Eleventh Ward Branch, Schlitz hall, corner Mitchell and Muskego.  
South Side Women's Branch, Korsch hall, 653 Greenfield avenue.  
Twenty-third Ward Branch, Zimmernann's hall, corner 15th and Greenfield avenues.  
Thirteenth Ward Branch, Schmidt's hall, corner Third and Wright sts.  
Twentieth Ward Branch, Harrmann's hall, corner Tentonia avenue and Clarke street.  
Consolidated, Third, Fourth and Seventh, 344 Sixth street.

**West Side Debs Tickets.**

Edw. Buncowski	1.00
M. Jordan	.20
L. Wilsinger	.20
Chas. Vogel	.50
Wm. Koch	1.00
Mel. Blodgett	.50
John Chudizicki	.40
F. Koschitzky	.50
T. Lempel	1.00
H. Zichilo	1.00
F. Conrad	1.00

**Picnic Ticket Receipts.**

Previously reported	\$1,184.03
Math. Hagen	.50
Herman Behl	.20
Fred H. Witte	1.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,186.03</b>

**Wanted.**—Six comrades, members of the Social-Democratic party, who are out of work, to help at the carnival, Saturday evening, Jan. 30, 1909. See H. W. Bistorius, 344 Sixth street.

Prof. A. C. Wirth left for New York Dec. 24 to attend a meeting of members of the four different dancing teachers' associations. The meeting is for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements toward consolidation, or some form of federation of the different associations. Prof. Wirth will be gone but a few days and will look for everything in New York that is new and catchy for the hall room.

### GAYLORD LECTURES

Advertising matter in first-class and gratis. For terms and dates, address GAYLORD LECTURES, 711 3rd St., Milwaukee, Wis.

### FRED SIELING

**Umbrella Maker**  
Repairing and Replacing  
713 North Ave.  
(Member 6th Wd. Branch B.-D. P.)

### N. F. PETERSEN

**SAMPLE ROOM**  
3 Dike St., Grand Ave. Corner Fifth St. 428 FOWLER STREET

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**Union-Made Clothing a Specialty**  
**NEW STORE AT 824 THIRD ST.**

### MY SPECIALTY IS

**OTTO LINKE BABIES' PHOTOS**  
711 Third Street

## LUNCH SIGNS!

**Bear Chicken Deer Duck Goose Hasenpfeffer Rabbit Spanferkel Turkey**

**TO BE HAD AT**

## THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER SIXTH ST.

344-346

In Wishing My Many Friends and Patrons

## A Happy and Prosperous New Year

I take this opportunity to thank them, one and all, for the patronage they have given me during the year just closed.

### NIC PETERSEN

Clothes and Men's Furnisher

2716 North Avenue

AS THIS has been the banner year of our existence, we wish to express our appreciation of your many favors, and with this expression is the wish that the coming year may be a happy and prosperous one to you and that my efforts in your behalf shall warrant a continuance of your patronage.

### Edw. A. Luedke

413-415 National Avenue

## AT THE THEATERS.

### DAVIDSON.

In two dramas, one of which will be presented for the first time on any stage, Grace George comes to the Davidson theater Monday night for an engagement of one week. Only a Saturday matinee will be played. "Divorçons," Sardou's master comedy, will be presented Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, as well as at the Saturday matinee. "A Woman's Way," a new drama, by Thompson Buchanan, will be given its premiere on Thursday night, and will be repeated on Friday and Saturday evenings. The play is a three-act comedy drama, and deals with modern New York life. It was written especially for Miss George.

### BIJOU.

The green will be much in evidence at the Bijou for a week, beginning Sunday, Jan. 3, when Fiske O'Hara, the talented young Irish comedian, opens his annual engagement in "Dion O'Dare," the latest of his romantic Irish comedies. Mr. O'Hara possesses a rich tenor voice, which will be heard to advantage in a number of songs of his own composition. The piece is strictly Irish and takes place in Ireland during the early part of the 18th century. It is an entertainment that will tickle men and women of every race, but will especially charm those of Irish birth or ancestry.

### MAJESTIC.

Joe Howard, composer, singer and actor, with dainty Anna Laughlin, of "Wizard of Oz" fame,

head next week's bill at the Majestic, presenting "My Sister's Beau." Francini Olloms, Europe's great Tourbillon musician, will give a remarkable exhibition. Other features: The Basque Grand Opera Quartet; the Three Moshers, in comedy bicycle act; Reiff Brothers, the "American Dancing Boys"; Amy Stanley, "the girl with the picks"; Burt Earle, banjoist; the Kinodrome.

### NEW STAR.

The coming attraction at the New Star theater for the week beginning Sunday is the Campbell Drew Amusement Company's "Avenue Girls." The first part, entitled, "A Maid of the Alps," and the afterpiece, "It Happened in Spain," both by Leo Stevens, who is seen in the part of King Sneezer, known to burlesque patrons as the man with the funny sneeze. Mr. Stevens is a comedian of no mean ability. A very pretty and graceful chorus of misses, attired most becomingly, are a feature in the musical numbers, while the olio contains many prominent vaudeville headliners.

### GAYETY.

At the Gayety theater next week will be Weber and Rush's "Bon Tons Extravaganza Company," presenting burlesques, "Affinity Beach" and "The Cow Girls' Round Up." It opens with a matinee performance tomorrow. Guy Rawson, an eccentric comedian without a peer, is at the head of the company. "The Bon Tons" have an exceptionally large cast of entertainers, including clever little show girls, star comedians and comedienne.

### EMPIRE.

The "Lady Barbers," a one-act musical comedy, is the headline attraction at the Empire theater on Mitchell street. Other acts are Cole & Davis, Hebrew comedians; Wolf & Zedella, sensational acrobats; Al Bartlett, musical comedian and Jack Stein and the Empirescope.

### CRYSTAL.

At the Crystal for next week Manager Winter has booked four big feature acts: Ollie Young and Brothers in diablo playing, boomerang throwing and hoop-rolling. This act was a feature over the Orpheum Circuit. Brennen and Downing in a comedy sketch entitled "The Intruders"; Rubie Strickland, comedy talking and musical act; Huntress, the male Pa-pinta, in fantastic dances.

The Twenty-third ward has arranged for a mask ball, at F. Korsch's hall, Ninth and Greenfield avenues, Saturday evening, Jan. 23. Admission \$1.00, including refreshments.

The Slovak Workingmen's Educational club will hold an entertainment in Barden Maennerchor hall, Ninth and Winnebago streets, Sunday, Jan. 17.

## PROGRAM FOR DISCUSSION

The outline for discussion presented herewith is not intended as one of the regular course. Some of the locals had the subject suggested to them by discussions that were going on in their vicinity and wrote to us asking for an outline for their locals. We therefore give it for the benefit of other locals that may care to use it.

Twelve Reasons Why a Church Member Should Be a Socialist.

(1) Because Socialism stands for economic justice. Labor today is robbed of the products of its toil. Socialism is fundamentally a struggle for justice—to give every toiler all that his labor produces.

See "What's So and What Isn't," by Work, page 7 following. On "The Origin of Surplus Value," see Vail's "Principles of Scientific Socialism," chapter III.

Socialism stands for justice. Is Christianity against it? Can a Christian refuse to help in that struggle?

Righteousness, which is the original word for justice is the greatest word in the bible. It occurs over 600 times, and everywhere is expressive of the purpose of the bible struggle. See Prov. 14:34—"Righteousness exalteth a nation." Is. 11:15; Matt. 5:6—"Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness"—justice. Rom. XIV, 17; II Peter III:13—"We look for a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness"—justice. See "God and the Social Democracy," Kutter, chap. I. A most remarkable book.

Socialism says: "Every one should have the products of his own toil." The bible says: "They shall build houses and inhabit them, they shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit thereof, they shall not build and another inhabit; they shall not plant and another eat the fruit thereof." Is. 65:21-22.

Socialism says every able-bodied man should work or render service. If not, he is not entitled to live off the labor of others.

The bible says: "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat." II Thess., 3:10.

(2) Because Socialism stands for the emancipation of labor. Jesus was a working man. So were his disciples and the vast majority of the early church. Christianity originated as a working class struggle for economic emancipation. Moses was a great labor emancipator. Ex. III:7-10. So was Jesus. He also gave special thought to labor. Matt. XI:28. Primitive Christianity had a much closer relationship to early labor movements than has been supposed. Read, "Ancient Lowly," Vol. I, pages 496-501-517-554-559.

The common folks heard him gladly. Mk. 12:37. He declared his mission to be to emancipate labor. Lu. 4:18-19. He felt an especial tenderness towards children. Mk. X:13-16. He did not want one of them—even the least—to perish. Matt. 18:10-14.

There are 1,750,000 little children in America under 16 years of age at work as child slaves. Socialism, everybody knows, proposes to set them free, every one. Can a man be a Christian and neglect that duty? See "Bitter Cry of the Children," \$1.50 book, by Spargo; and

## School of English and Public Speaking.

Our readers would do well to interest themselves in the new School of English and Public Speaking which the Rev. Harvey Dee Brown is organizing. The prospectus says: "We propose to help our students to such a command of the English language, of methods of logical thought, of the use of illustrations and statistics, and of the building of an address, as to give them confidence and ability to say what they wish to say."

"We propose to teach them how to deliver most effectively the message which they have prepared. We give attention, not to the tricks of oratory, but to the straightforward methods of clear and telling address—the true oratory."

The following course of instruction has been designed for those who wish a thorough knowledge and practice of good English, and to fit themselves for public speaking:

1. English—24 lessons.
2. Composition and rhetoric—24 lessons.
3. Elocution and Public Speaking—24 lessons.
4. Personal Training—12 private lessons with drill.

The greater part of the instruction will be given personally by Mr. Brown, who will give painstaking attention to each individual, taking the student just where he is in development and building up his powers to their full expression.

### LISTEN TO THE AD MAN!

The advertising man wishes all the comrades and readers of the HERALD a very happy and prosperous New Year, and in conjunction urge them to make a firm resolution at this beginning of the new year to always, whenever possible, patronize the advertisers of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. Help those that help you, see!

WATCH FOR THE HERALD FARMER EDITION!

"Child Labor in the United States," Cross, 5 cents.

(3) Because Socialism will relieve the poor and oppressed and finally abolish poverty. Socialism seeks to abolish child labor; to insure all with work and thus solve the unemployed problem; to establish accident insurance, sick benefits, and old age pensions. See National Platform of the Socialist Party, "Socialists at Work," by Robert Hunter, chapter VII.

Jesus was especially compassionate for the poor and unfortunate. Matt. 25:34-46.

Pure religion, the bible says, is to care for the unfortunate. Jas. 1:27. Socialism is the modern, scientific and only effective way to completely and thoroughly do this command. Charity is a mockery so long as justice is denied. Socialism will help all the unfortunate by first of all giving them justice.

Jesus, like Isaiah, was furious in his denunciations of those who oppressed the poor. Matt. XXIII:1-4; Matt. XXIII:23-33; Lu. II:42-46; Is. I:16-17.

(4) Because Socialism puts the social welfare above the individual, and demands service for the common good. Matt. 6:10-21: "Lay not up treasures," etc. Matt. XIX: 21; Luke XII:33; Matt. XX:26-27: "Who would be great let him be servant."

(5) Because Socialism seeks to abolish the accumulation of great private fortunes. Under Socialism all the wealth invested in public utilities would be publicly owned. This coincides with Christ's hostility to private riches. Matt. 6:19-21: "Lay not up treasures," etc. Luke 8:14: "Deceitfulness of riches," etc. Mk. 10:23; Luke 16:19: "Lazarus and rich," James V:1-6; Luke XI: 42-46: "Woe unto," etc.

Read Rauschenbusch "Christianity and the Social Crisis," pages 74-82.

(6) Because Socialism will establish a co-operative system of industry in place of the competitive struggle. Thus under Socialism men can work together in harmony and mutual helpfulness.

This accords with the teachings "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Matt. 22:39; Rom. 13:9: "Bear ye one another's burdens." Gal. 6:2. Socialism furnishes the economic basis for the brotherhood of man.

(7) A universal world movement for brotherhood. Socialism is an international world organization of labor and seeks establishment of the international brotherhood of man. See National Platform, last paragraph of Declaration of Principles.

Christianity—"God hath made of one blood all men to dwell upon the earth." Is. XI:12; Is. IX:6-7.

(8) Because Socialism has a great social ideal or goal—the Co-operative Commonwealth. This coincides with the social ideal of Christianity—the Kingdom of God on earth. Is. XI:1-12. "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth"—Matt. VI:10. Rev. XI:15. Rev. XI:4. The Kingdom of God on earth was the one one overshadowing feature of Christ's teachings.

(9) Because Socialism enlarges

the sphere of public or common ownership. This accords with early Christianity which went even further and established communism. Acts 11:44-47. Acts IV:32-37. To the early Christian church the ideas of personal, private property was a temptation to selfishness. Acts V:1-6.

(10) Because Socialism will abolish interest. The word usury in the bible means everywhere interest of any kind. This is clearly shown by Lev. 25:36-37. See also 22:25. No. 5:7-10; Ez. 18:17-22:25; Ps. 15:15.

(11) Because Socialism will abolish the monopoly of natural resources. The bible says "The land shall not be sold in perpetuity" (revised version), Lev. 25:23. See Eccl. 5:9. It denounces private landlordism most vigorously. Is. 5:8.

(12) Because Socialism will abolish war and establish international peace. Is. 2:4; Luke 2:14. See "Constructive Program of Socialism," page 78.

### References.

On this subject there are several very strong books which may be mentioned:

1. "Christianity, and the Social Crisis," Rauschenbusch.

2. "They Must, or God and the Social Democracy."

3. "The Ancient Lowly," two volumes.

4. "The Religion of Labor," by Harvey Dee Brown.

"The Kingdom of Heaven at Hand,"

"A Christian View of Socialism," Strobell.

"The Socialism of Jesus," by Discipulus.

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SUNDAY EVENINGS 8 P.M., 558 JEFFERSON STREET

### JANUARY LECTURES

Jan. 3—"The Religion of the Socialist Spirit"  
Jan. 10—"What Must John D. Rockefeller Do to Be Saved?"  
Jan. 17—"Socialism and Woman"  
Jan. 24—"The Cry of the Children"  
Jan. 31—"Socialism and the Drink Problem"

**T: Golden Rule  
Against the  
Rule of Gold**

GOOD MUSIC

THIS INVITES YOU

## Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Let everyone who can, contribute to the Italian relief fund.

Have you interested yourself in the Rudowitz case, yet? If not, why not?

Give the Ethical hall series of lectures a boost by hearing Harvey Dee Brown on Sunday night. Subject: "The Religion of the Socialist Spirit." This invites you.

Rose fired the superintendent of the water meter and distribution department because he voted for Graebner, and has just vetoed a resolution passed by the council to head off the appointment of an unfit successor, by requiring that the appointee must be a civil engineer. It is said that that particular department just now is in control of a bunch of hot sports, Fails, Ryan and Riley, and that they have the mayor where they want him. This bunch spends most of its time rushing the can hack and forth between the saloons opposite the city hall and the city hall basement until the thing has become a scandal. Fails is Rose's former coachman, and Rose has promised to give him the appointment, although he is entirely ignorant of the work required.

Whew! Here comes the *Sentinel* editorially referring to Abe

Rueff, the convicted bribe-broker of San Francisco, as a labor leader! Rueff is a lawyer, comes from a wealthy family, graduated from Leland Stanford university, and was simply the leader of one wing of the Republican party in San Francisco, who went into a political alliance with P. J. McCarty, the head of the building trades organization, for the purpose of controlling the city. The *Sentinel's* game is too thin. The same trick was attempted in the case of the convicted Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco by the capitalist press. Before Schmitz' downfall, he was lauded as the great Catholic mayor of San Francisco, but after his downfall, they no longer spoke of him as a Republican and a church man, but as a Socialist! All that has been rotten in San Francisco has been started by capitalist party men, who even succeeded in turning some labor leaders into grafters. The *Sentinel* is welcome to all the glory it can get out of such a showing.

A correspondent calls our attention to the Riemer Detective Agency, operated by a son of Otto Riemer, the inspector of police, who is himself said to be interested. The Riemer Agency gives its telephone numbers as Grand 3730 and Main 3635. Main 3635 is the telephone number of the Central Police station. So it appears that a private detective agency has gone into partnership with Milwaukee's police department, without the city knowing anything about it, or granting its permission. But worse than this, if the rumors about the city are to be credited, the Central Police station not only helps tend to the Riemer agency's night business, but it is asserted that the city's detective department is used to do Riemer Detective Agency work. It is asserted that city detectives are used to investigate certain cases, and that then the matter is turned over to the Riemer Detective Agency. It would seem to be a matter for the grand jury to look into a little.

There is a proposal pending before the county board to have the county instead of the sheriff board the prisoners before they are sent to the house of correction or acquitted. A committee meeting was held at the court house Tuesday afternoon, but the district attorney's office asked for time in which to look up the legal obligations of the county toward the sheriff in the matter. The resolution was introduced by a supervisor from the Third ward, who says he intro-

# FOURTH GRAND, MAMMOTH PRIZE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC MASK CARNIVAL

To Wipe Out the Big Social-Democratic Campaign Debt—and to Help the Herald and the Vorwaerts

## Saturday Ev'g, Jan. 30

WELLS STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH

## AT THE HIPPODROME

Members of the Social-Democratic Party and readers and sympathizers who wish to help make the Carnival a rousing success will please help distribute the flyers advertising the Carnival. The same are now ready and can be had upon application at the office, 344 Sixth Street.

Our masquerades in the past were the finest ever seen in Milwaukee. We will endeavor to surpass all other Carnivals and make this the one grandest, biggest and most stupendous show of all. Entertainment of the highest class—orderly, polite, clean, moral.

It is none too early for organizations, Branches, Unions and individuals to plan groups, costumes and characters—now. In fact, rumor has it that some have been considering this matter ever since our last Carnival. If you have not already done so, it is well worth your while to at once begin to devote your time and thought to this. An aggregate of \$300.00 in prizes isn't offered every day. Get busy!!!

## Admission, 50c a Person

TICKETS BOUGHT AT THE DOOR, \$1.00

## \$300

in Cash and Merchandise  
Prizes for Best Maskers!

### SCHEDULE OF CASH PRIZES

1st Group . . \$20.00	5th Group . . \$8.00
2d Group . . \$15.00	6th Group . . \$6.00
3d Group . . \$12.50	7th Group . . \$5.00
4th Group . . \$10.00	8th Group . . \$3.50

1st and 2d Groups to Consist of No Less Than 10 Persons  
3d and 4th Groups to Consist of No Less Than 8 Persons  
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7th and 8th Groups to Consist of No Less Than 3 Persons

### FOR INDIVIDUALS

LADIES	GENTLEMEN
A . . . . . \$8.00	A . . . . . \$8.00
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In Addition to the Cash Prizes Listed  
Above, About 20 Merchandise Prizes,  
to the Value of \$200, Will Be Awarded  
to Individual Maskers

Prize Contestants Must Be On Floor at 9:30  
P.M. Promptly When Judging Begins

## Firemen Get More "Offs" at Last!—Success of the Socialist Measure After Four Years of Fighting!



The city firemen will have their offs at last, and the Social-Democrats are smiling! It was a long fight, but the Socialists never gave up. Said the *Sentinel* last week:

"Forty-two firemen will spend Christmas with their families as a result of the installation of thirty-two new firemen, thus making it possible to inaugurate the new 'offs' system in the fire department."

"With new applicants added during the last three weeks, the thirty-two added yesterday, will be numerous enough to relieve one man in each engine house."

"Under the new system the firemen will have practically two full days off duty in every ten, besides their regular ten day summer vacation with pay. Every ten days each fireman will have one twenty-four-hour day to himself. He also secures one night from 6 o'clock till 7 o'clock the next morning and a day from 7 o'clock till 6 o'clock in the afternoon."

The *Sentinel* sought to give the credit to Clancy, but it knew well it was misrepresenting the facts. The chief had nothing to do with it. He simply obeyed an ordinance forced through the council by the Social-Democrats.

### HOW IT WAS DONE.

The Social-Democrats first invaded the sacred portals of the common council April 19, 1904. And immediately they set a new pace. The council ceased to be the easy-going place for chair-warmers that it had been for years. It became a place where the people's interests were discussed and considered. Measure after measure was proposed by the Social-Democratic aldermen, and among the first was the subject of more offs for the firemen. The resolution was introduced by Ald. Melms in the council, June 13, of that year, after he had made a personal study of the conditions in the fire department and found that the men were being almost completely deprived of the right to mingle with their families. It read as follows:

"WHEREAS, The members of the fire department are having longer hours of service than any other employees of the city; and

"WHEREAS, The members of said fire department are deserving of the praise and good will of the people for their faithfulness to duty; and

"WHEREAS, It should not be the policy of a progressive city to deny to its employees the citizen's right to a home life; therefore

"RESOLVED, That the members of the fire department be, and they hereby are, granted a further increase of their leisure of twenty-four hours, said extension to be allowed at the expiration of each ten days of their time of service; and, be it further

"RESOLVED, That the chief of the fire department is hereby instructed to arrange the service of the department accordingly."

Immediately the old party aldermen planned to strangle the resolution. The chief said the men didn't want it! The committee on fire department, controlled by the administration, led the opposition. They first tried to ignore it, but finally, when the Socialists had lost patience and brought the matter up in open meeting, Sept. 19, the committee was instructed to report on the resolution at the next meeting. At the next meeting of the council the committee came in with a report that the resolution for more offs be "indefinitely postponed!" The report was adopted through the votes of twenty-nine old party aldermen, led by the Rose administration men. Those who killed it were: Ald. Barry, Bogk, Braun, Connolly, Deuster, Fiehrantz, Hayes, Kleaser, Koerner, Kusbirt, Lemanski, Lonstorf, Lucette, Mallory, McKinley, Meisenheimer, Pingle, Raetz, Rittaler, Schmitt, Schumacher, Sikora, Steigerwald, Stollenwerk, Szymanski, Walter, Wittig and Corcoran.

Meantime so much sentiment for the offs had been aroused by the Social-Democrats that Chief Meinger felt moved to petition the council, Nov. 14, on the subject, asking for more men in order that he could give them a little better off time, but the comptroller, Pawinski, notified the council that he could not countersign for any such addition to the fire department payroll.

Ald. Connolly's ordinance for increase of pay, which had been promised in order to head off the offs resolution, was finally introduced, April 18, of the following year, and THE SOCIALISTS CALLED THE BLUFF and it was passed in March, 1906.

But the Social-Democrats did not give up and only watched their time. Immediately when the new council came in last year, Socialist Alderman Arnold introduced a new resolution for the offs. It went to committee. Chief Clancy, already in hot water with the grand jury and from his mismanagement of the men, DID NOT DARE TO FIGHT IT. There was only one thing for the committee to do—and that was to give in gracefully. So the Arnold resolution was re-drafted into a committee ordinance, and when it came up recently for final passage the council enacted it into law. VICTORY WAS WON AT LAST!

duced it on its merits, but who is charged in some quarters with having presented it as a leverage when the sheriff was choosing his deputies, there being a good many Third ward applicants—none of whom, by the way, were selected.

But however this may be, the fact remains that there has long been a conviction round town that the sheriff's office did an altogether too thrifty trade in the furnishing of meals, and that there has been a willingness to charge up full days where only one meal was given, and even worse.

And the late sheriff, Knell, seems to have been gossiped about in this way, too. In fact, the late

Charles Quarles claimed that glaring irregularities had occurred in

the sheriff's office. Mr. Quarles' son was arrested by deputy sheriffs for speeding an automobile and was kept in jail all night, it is said, without an effort to acquaint his relatives of the situation. The father was indignant and began to look into affairs at the jail. He said he intended to make public what he found as soon as he had more leisure. "But there is no pressing hurry," he said, "I've got the coon up the tree; he can't get down." But if the sheriff really was treed, as he claimed, he did not have to stay in the tree for long, for Mr. Quarles died not long after.

Be this as it may, the question as to whether the county would save under the plan outlined in the McCarty resolution is not easily decided. It may be found advisable to continue the old system, but with safeguards thrown around it.

It doesn't take a very smart man to see through the ordinary moves of Dave Rose. And it doesn't take any shrewdness at all to see through his latest move to increase his patronage. Like the thief, who yells "Stop thief!" to divert attention from himself, Rose says that the ward gangs are filled with men who get their jobs as part of the patronage of the aldermen, and he wants to stop this sort of thing, and therefore the old men on the street cleaning forces must go—sort of twisted reasoning at best, but still it serves, for Dave wants to create some more vacancies, so he can have more jobs to give out. It is he who wants the patronage. Now the only ward we know of where the aldermen interfere in the selection of the men by the ward foremen are the Dave Rose wards, like the Fourth, Third, and so on. Ward jobs are used to pay political debts by the Rose aldermen. And in the Socialist wards there has never been the least meddling with the foremen's force, or to boss the foreman by the aldermen of our party. And, at best, Rose's reason is the most nervy bunk, that only gudgeons will swallow.

But what must we think of this proposition to fire the older men? They work hard, as we have often observed. Is this the time, when the city is full of unemployed men—and Rose admitted to an audience in Evansville, Ind., that there were fifteen thousand men in Milwaukee who were unable to find employment—to throw more men, men who have served the city faithfully, out on the streets? And especially old men, many of whom will be forced to the alternative of suicide or the poor house! It is simply fearful. But Rose has the heart of a stone, and the conscience of an unrepentant harlot. There is no old-age pension provided for these men, who have kept our streets clean for us and emptied our cellars of ashes. What shall become of them, we ask?

The Co-operative Printery has just received a new and complete line of samples of wedding invitations, dance programs, announcements, etc., 344 Sixth Street.

The HERALD, ten weeks for 10 cents, to new subscribers only.

## DAVIDSON

COMMENCING MONDAY  
All the Week—Saturday Matinee Only

WM. A. GRABY Presents

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Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,  
and Saturday Matinee

## "DIVORCONS"

Thursday, Friday and  
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With the New York and London Company

Including FRANK WORTHING,  
Who Scored Such a Hit with Miss  
George During the Last Season.

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Commonwealth Sunday, Jan. 3

## The Avenue Girls

In a Merry Musical Melange Entitled  
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"It Happened in Spain!"

New Prices—Matinees, 10c; Evenings, 15c—Box Seats, 25c and 35c

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The Screaming Musical Comedy

## "THE LADY BARBERS"

One Long Laugh—From  
Start to Finish!

5—OTHER ACTS—5

## CRYSTAL

DAILY at 2:30  
WEEK OF JANUARY 4  
7:45 and 9:30

## OLLIE YOUNG and BROTHERS

In Deutscher Throwing and Hoop Rolling

Admission 10c Reserved Seats 20c

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TO ONE AND ALL**

We beg to express our  
thanks for the many fa-  
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ALWAYS THE BEST SHOWS

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THREE MOSHERS  
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